THE ROVER'S FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.
CATTO'S WHISKY
will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

The Bombay Gazette.

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M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	2294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whaler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5924	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tooque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	2294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE, †	Berberovich.	4,225	18th Sept. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasnni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22cd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

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Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.
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Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Winicker	15th Sept.

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1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
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1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
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11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

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This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the ground.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WANTED.

TWO OVERSEERS on the temporary Establishment at Rs. 80 each (consolidated) per mensem for Surveying and Preparing Plans of Roads, &c. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 25th September, 1903. Only those who have a thorough knowledge of Surveying need apply.

R. MENNEER, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 9th September, 1903.

POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th September, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 9th September, 1903.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1903, at the rate of Rs. (65) SIXTY-FIVE per whole and Rs. (32½) THIRTY-TWO and-a-half per half-Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1903, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 16th to Wednesday, the 30th September, 1903, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 10th September 1903.

IN THE SADAR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

MISC. NO. 1 OF 1903.

Before DAYARAM GIDUMAL, Esquire,
Judge of the said Court.

This 31st day of AUGUST 1903.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, and in the matter of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

WHEREAS there is now depending in the said Court a petition of 1. W. R. BEAUMONT and 2. L. L. TOMKINS, Executors of the deceased whereby the said Executors of the deceased pray for the grant to them of PROBATE of the Will of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, are hereby required to come to the said Court to see the proceedings and to lodge caveats against the grant of Probate of the Will of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, and in default of appearance the Court will proceed to hear the said petition on the 27th day of October 1903, at 12 NOON, at Karachi, and to dispose of the matter according to law.—Dated this 31st day of August 1903.

By the Court,
DIALMAL,
Registrar, Sadar Court.
Karachi, 5th Sept. 1903.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

Rs. 16,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 16 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to refuse any or all Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers, and rateably to the next Tenders at the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

2 per cent of the amount tendered must be deposited on application and the balance on or before Saturday, 31st October, 1903.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on THURSDAY, 17th September 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 23 clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879), until further order.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

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PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

OHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Soy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 160 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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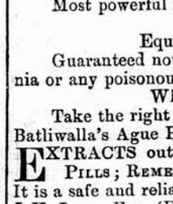

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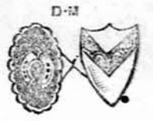

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do.	" 6
Third do.	" 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England;
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the daily balance if an under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	4½ „
„ 1 Year.....	4 „
„ 6 Months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RESTORED
MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned,—
2 Barrels tanning extract.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness, aged.
1 pair of walers go well in single and double harness and saddle.
1 very well bred waler mare, 4 years old a good mover.
The property of Mr A Chamber—
Rubber tyre cabriolet in very good order.
Country bred mare, 14 hands with harness completed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Suit No. 570 of 1891.
Sha Narendass Calliandass .....Plaintiff.
[vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalubhdass Calliandass and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from the receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of jewellery, consisting of pearl kanthis, diamond rings, surpet set with brilliants, brooch set with rubies and emeralds, packages of opal, saphire and pokhraj, large pearl soojis, &c., &c.
The property of a gentleman—
Pearl rafooli, pearl kanthi, English double gold chain with dollars, very valuable saphire ring, &c.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant Buildings, top floor, Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French, polished household furniture, rich glass crockery ware, best plated ware, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, one gentlemen's bicycle, &c., &c., the property of John J. Rodgers, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, AND WODE-HOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the surviving trustee of the deed of Trust dated the 20th February, 1891, of the late Bai Bhikaijee, widow of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormasjee Mody, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land being partly Fazendi and partly Government ground, containing an area of 191 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, on the east side of Cowsajee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, bounded as follows, viz:—On or towards the north by Cowasjee Soobedar Street or Bhoiwada Lane on, or towards the south by the house of Munchersjee Cowasjee Chestmaker, on or towards the east partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temooljee and partly by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1460 and 1481, and Street Nos. 85 and 87, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313 314, and new Nos. 5238, 3241, and 5242 and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Aduljee Mehta, and others, as monthly tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises,
Secondly.—A piece of leasehold land, situate on the Colaba Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing an area of 281 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, held under a lease from the Port Trustees for a term of 50 years from the 1st November 1887, bounded on the north by land which was leased to Gungadas Tulsidas on the south by land leased to Abdoola Parpia and others, on the east by Sassoon Dock Siding, and on the west by Wodehouse Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and building erected thereon which premises, are held under an indenture of lease dated the 25th October 1887, the lease being renewable at the expiration of the term as therein mentioned.
The property is in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Moses, and others as Monthly tenants, and is sold subject to the purchaser obtaining the consent in writing of the Fort Trustees to the purchase of the property by him.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s office, by order of Bai Rukabeo widow and administratrix of the late Mr, Sarafally Moosajee, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moosajee Adamjee and Sons, Stationers, consisting of stationery, copying presses, ink, ferro-prussiate, typographs stencil, carbonized, antique, sectional and cartoon papers, mounted drying papers, 24 and 28 inches, &c., also glass cupboards, show cases, stands, &c,
The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy, chairs, dining table in 4 pieces, writing, dressing, wash-hand tables, bedstead, cupboards, almira, large cooking stove with chimney, large iron safe,
1 large lot of loaded cartridges of different sizes.
1 Martini rifle 44 bore.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Clan Mackenzie—
1 hogshead about 50 gallons [Green's "O. V. H." Old Vatted Highland whisky and 1 case inhalers and capsules.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles,
1 light strong-built victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 English brown leather new single harness.
1 English rubber-tyred wheel cabriolette by Windower with grey horse, 5 years old and plain harness,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES OF SEED CRUSHING AND COTTON CLEANING FACTORY AT BELVEDERE ROAD, NEAR WARI BUNDER.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place on account of the Insurance Office concerned,
All the damaged machinery and accessories of the Seed Crushing and Cotton Cleaning Factory damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lady Jamsetjee Road Mahim, opposite Nakhoda's Tank, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DeMello, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, cots, side board, cupboards, table ornaments, stuffed birds, glassware, spoons and forks, knives, crockery, lamps, pictures, copper and brass utensils, silk and cotton cloths, &c.
The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1903.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89 7-16	= — 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3/8	= + 1/8
2 months hence	26 3/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	57 1/4	= + 3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 18 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20 38 1-4	= + 1 2
New York Demand	48 6 7-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= + 1/8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= unchanged
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= + 1/4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= + 7-8
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	= + 2-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £22,25,000.
Rapeseed—Yellow; Cawnpore 34 1-4. Sept.-Oct. sellers, Tone quiet.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 5,000,000.
Rs. 24,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 10,10,000 do. Bombay.
„ 9,20,000 do. Madras.
Rs. 44,00,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 40 p. ct.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 3,00,000 do. Bombay.
„ Nil „ Madras.
Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 40 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 60,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 10,00,000, at 1s.4 1/16d.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet, Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·24 — 8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed firmer.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·34	5·24	5·15	5·3
-14	-9	-8	-7
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·11	5·11	5·10	5·10
-7	-6	-7	-6

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	8,000
Do. last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·25 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·67 + 11
Do. do. March	9·62 + 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 5-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of October	10·19 — 6
Do. do. January	9·54 — 6
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 9th September, 1903:—

Cotton	898 bales.
Wheat	19,073 cwts.
Linseed	6,931 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,389 „
Gingellyseed	7 „
Poppyseed	1,160 „
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	5,422 „
Rice	3,117 „
Myrabollams	45 „
Cottonseed	3,198 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 41-32at1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4.
Do	6	do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	138 1-4
Shanghai	30	do do	188 1-2
Japan	30	do do	152,

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98·15
1st Settlement	„ 98·13

Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th Aug	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat „	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone neglected.

W F S 91 per cent	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 85	„ 29-8
Hard Red	„ 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales
Imports ..... Nil.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·32	5·34
+3	+10
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
---	---	---	---
5·24	5·21	5·31	5·12
+9	+8	+10	+8
Mar-Apl.		Apl-May	
5·19		5·18	
×9		+8	

COTTON.—The Local market is steady for ready Cotton, and there is a fair demand from Mills at current rates, New Crop is firmer, and closing quotations are Rs. 225 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 175 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 9th September:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 2nd September 1903		54,88,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		6,16,000
	Total	61,04,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	9,72,000	
Do. do. Government	3,67,000	13,39,000
		74,43,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,70,000	
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	3,00,000	4,70,000
Balance on evening of the 9th September 1903		69,73,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	67,90,000	
Do do Government	6,83,000	
	69,73,000	

There is in addition awaiting Assay—

	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	12,20,000
Bullion belonging to Government	3,93,000
	16,13,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 89 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 66
Bar Silver 26 3-8
The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Banks of England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOULTON—September 10, at the Byculla Club, A. C. Boulton, of typhoid fever, aged 38 years. Funeral at Sewree to-day (Friday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BULL—September 7, at Cawnpore, of enteric fever, Ellen Russell, only daughter of the late Robert Russell Johnston, Merchant, Glasgow, and beloved wife of Edward J. Bull, Cawnpore, in her 28th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 4-30m., 3-24s. Low water, 9-30m. 10-0s.
Fourth Criminal Session.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury, who are not serving in the case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 10 a.m, instead of to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius Reunion, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Idria, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., on the 15th and 16th instant.

MONOCKJI NUSSERWANJI PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,190, the daily average being 167. The total of new patients was 790.

A CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE.—Mr. Madhavrao Patarker, proprietor of "Patwardhan Sangit Company" gave a performance on Wednesday, in honor of the goddess Chandi. Mr. Tadulker will distribute alms to the poor after a fortnight and will say prayers for the prosperity of the present rule. This is one of five charitable performances Mr. Madhavrao intends to give during the present season.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac Commanding and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

March ..... Lynwood ..... Hume
Overture ..... Masaniello ..... Auber
Selection ..... Il Corsaro ..... Verdi
Polka Mazurka ..... Nana ..... Coraggio
Selection ..... A Runaway Girl ..... Caryll
Valse ..... Sur la Plage ..... Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahadu Krishna, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Liximidas Valji, was charged with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday evening the accused drove along the Kalbadevi Road at a very rapid rate, and knocked down a Parsee woman named Manekbai. The horse trampled upon the body of Manekbai, causing severe injuries. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25. The fine, if recovered, was orderd to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Jeevan Callanji, a pan seller, was charged with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The evidence showed that the accused kept his shop at Girgaum. In consequence of certain information previously received Abkari Inspector Mr. Suntoke sent a man named Varajlal Narotum with marked coins to purchase cocaine from the accused's shop on Wednesday evening. The accused sold the cocaine to the purchaser and received the money. The accused's shop was then searched when some packets containing cocaine and the marked coins were found. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50.

COURT OFFICIALS ROBBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Coxen charged Dhondoo Luximon, a Hindu, with stealing gold buttons of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Mr. Davidas Mehta, Interpreter to the Second Presidency Magistrate. The evidence showed that on the 28th June last, the accused went to Mr. Davidas with a note purporting to have been sent by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, recommending him as a domestic servant. Mr. Davidas suspected the genuineness of the note and declined to engage the man. The next morning the accused turned up at an early hour and informed one of Mr. Davidas servants that he was engaged as a domestic and asked what work he had to do. The servant asked him to sit in the drawing room until Mr. Davidas woke up. About half an hour after Mr. Davidas awoke and found his buttons missing and the accused had disappeared. Mr. Davidas reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to recover the buttons.—The accused was further charged before the same Magistrate, with stealing gold studs and links of the value of Rs.125, belonging to Mr. Sitaram Dhakji Vasleker, a retired Judicial clerk to the Second Presidency Magistrate. It appears that on the 15th August last, the accused went to the bungalow of Mr. Sitaram Dhakji and asked to be engaged. Mr. Sitaram took him in his employ and asked him to dust the furniture. The accused disappeared in about a quarter of an hour and the complainant soon after missed his studs and links.—This case was also remanded as the police considered the accused had been concerned in several other cases of theft.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Doogri	3	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	0	2	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	6	6	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	10	11	69
Total plague deaths to date	261,695	214,975	
Same date last year	11	13	113

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Madras Mail" calls the attention of planters and others to the possibility of making a profitable side industry out of the cultivation of what is known as lemon grass, or Andropogon, which grows freely on the hills in Southern India. He thinks there is no doubt that a big industry might be established by the systematic cultivation of the grass, and its collection for the purpose of distilling the oil by a more modern process than is now followed. A new pattern of still was recently constructed in Travancore, and is said to work satisfactorily. There is a steady demand for the oil, which is a transparent substance, with an extremely pungent taste, and a strong odour of lemon, and it is used in English and Continental perfumery under the name of oil of verbena. The supply at present falls far short of the demand, and prices are steadily on the increase, being from 6d. to 7d. per ounce. At present Travancore has practically a monopoly of the Indian trade in the oil though cultivation has recently been extended to the Cochin State. It may be added that oil of lemon-grass is a most effective protection against mosquitoes. A little applied to face and hands at night—and it is quite pleasant to use—will go further to secure untroubled slumbers than the run of infallible remedies which only sweeten the slumbers of the chemist.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury.

THE SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTER.

TRIAL OF THE MISTREE.

Judah Shalom, a middle-aged Israel, was charged with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, to wit, In the construction of block D, of the Sittaram Buildings, certain unsound and unsuitable timber, knowing the same to be unsound and unsuitable for the purpose. He was further charged, at the instance of the Clerk of the Crown, in that in the months of October, 1902, and May, 1903, and the intervening months, he did a certain rash and negligent act, as the mistree on the work of constructing block D, of a building known as the Sittaram Buildings, in having directly or knowingly suffered a certain beam to be used, and thereafter the beams for the support of three floors of the said block D, which beams he knew, or ought to have known, to be of unsound quality, insufficient in sectional areas, and generally unsafe, and unfit for the purpose. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the accused.
The evidence for the prosecution was continued.
Mr. William Thomson said he would not have used the beam shown to him in the construction of a house. The third beam shown to him was bad in his opinion, because it had a peculiar knot growth. That knot weakened the beam.
Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that knots in a teak beam would show no resin. In the first beam the fissure was in the heart. In regard to the third beam shown to him he had no fault to find except that it had a knot. He was not prepared to say that the knot on the beam was worse than knots now shown to him.
Eduljee Fakirjee, one of the survivors, cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, said that he did not remember when the third floor was completed. He did not remember that ramming of the floor was going on on the top floor.
Rustomjee Cowasjee Kavarana said that a day before the accident he had noticed that the lamps of the Bar were shaking.
Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that he was anxious to get the first floor for an hotel. He thought that the heavy load on the first floor had caused the lamps to shake. He had served Mr. Sitaram with a notice claiming Rs. 7,000 as damages but he had not yet filed the suit.
Mr. John Begg, consulting architect to the Government of Bombay, said he had visited the Sitaram Buildings, where he had examined the timber-work. He was of opinion that the beam D collapsed owing to insufficiency of strength, and thus the block came down. The front wall was not bonded to the side wall. The wall would not have come down if it had been bonded. Witness did not consider the third beam as a sound piece of timber, as there was a fissure extending to the heart of the beam.
Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that the cause of the collapse was the breaking of the beam. The bonding of the walls would not have prevented the breaking. If the weight of the third floor had fallen on the second floor, it would have broken any beam. The corner walls of Porebunder stone stood after the collapse. If a wall as a whole fell for want of bonding, it ought to have fallen out, but as a matter of fact, it had fallen in.
In witness's opinion, a Porebunder wall will not require a wall plate. In his opinion, the cause of the collapse was the breaking of the beam D, with a dead load, which he calculated to be five tons. A mistree was considered a more competent man than a native architect. He had no experience of teak beams. He had not examined a teak beam to see whether the knot in it was bad or not. He had not superintended the erection of buildings since his arrival in Bombay.
Witness, in further cross-examination, explained what, in his opinion, would have happened in connection with the collapse under a certain set of circumstances, and what would have happened under another set of circumstances. Certain hypothetical conditions were propounded to the witness and his opinions taken thereon. The fourth floor beam stood after the accident, and it was a beam of a smaller section than the beam on the third floor.
The beam was not in court, and Mr. Lowndes said he would have it brought here, and recall the witnesses to speak to it.
Mr. Strangman said they know nothing about that beam, they did not know where it was lying.
Mr. Lowndes: Surely Mr. Sloane could point it out to Mr. Begg.
Mr. Strangman said Mr. Sloane had no idea of where the beam could be.
Mr. Lowndes sent a man to bring it up into court.
Mr. Begg was further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes. The rest of the materials used in the building were good. As to the other buildings, the man would be an exceptional man to erect them on a pay of Rs. 30 a month. They would be a credit to a man who erected them while working on such small pay.
Re-examined: If a wall had been standing three weeks, witness did not think the rain water would have any injurious effect upon the mortar.
The beam, which Mr. Lowndes had sent for, was now brought into court; and Mr. Begg gave its measurements.
Mr. Kemball was the next wit

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She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1903.

CANADA AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

PRACTICAL men with small capital are greatly wanted in Canada just now and Mr. C. F. Just, in "Commercial Intelligence" is endeavouring to attract them there. Although Canadians accuse the Mother Country of neglecting her and failing to develop her industries and natural resources, the colony is forging ahead and her progress from an agricultural point of view has been one of the surprises of recent years. Its recognition, Mr. Just shows to have been followed by a growing flood of immigration from all quarters of the globe. And that influx has brought home the urgent necessity for industrial development. For practical men, men with a little capital to add to their experience, there is a splendid opening. Under the auspices of the Canadian Government a Labour Bureau distributes information as to the necessities of the various localities where openings for industrial enterprise may be found. These are set forth at great length in the report of the Bureau—numberless opportunities for men of enterprise possessing small capital, both in the establishment of new undertakings in the expansion of going concerns. And Mr. Just assures us that provided the individual is prepared to stand behind his capital and personally supervise its investment the prospects of success are of the brightest. Retired Anglo-Indians and enterprising Eurasians, for the the latter of whom there is no hope of progress in this country, might profitably turn their attention to the report of the Bureau. The former might turn their savings to good account besides finding congenial occupation and surroundings in Canada—so long as they do not travel too far north—and the latter might find opportunities which are denied them out here. They have applied for assistance for the provision of improved facilities in Government service and for employment in both navy and army but without success. Canada invites them with arms outstretched.

British subjects are on equal terms in Canada whatever their local origin and the sturdier Eurasians would find it afford the very opportunities they have asked for here. Canada is so anxious to get men who will work or who will take a little capital with them. If both, so much the better. In some cases city corporations and municipalities are prepared to give facilities to the establishing of industries within their areas by remissions of taxation, gants of sites and in other ways. Indeed, this feature of the local bonusing of new industries is by no means uncommon in all parts of Canada. Ideally situated for such investments of relatively small amounts of money by active practical men, is the province of Ontario. The necessaries of life are cheap and abundant. Raw materials for manufacturers lie ready to hand and excellent transportation facilities by rail and water are available everywhere. Water power capable of generating electrical energy for use in the manufacturing industries are to be found in all parts of the country. Electrical power is already being utilised very largely, and as we know, there is practically no limit to its application in this manner. No difficulty is experienced in finding markets for produce of any kind. The local demand is on such a scale and growing at such a rate that any output can be disposed of at home. At the same time, according to Mr. Just, the expanding exports in staple Canadian manufactures encourages the belief that production on a large scale may be confidently arranged for. For capitalists, retired officials for example, there is plenty of room. The leading bank managers declare that the amount of capital available in the Dominion for investment in industrial enterprise is practically used up and if the continued expansion—so necessary to the progress of the country—is to continue, the requisite supplies of capital must come from sources outside the Dominion. What more would you have. Yet it is only right that we should know that "many of the industrial openings are, of course, of a character peculiar to Canada and must be examined with caution."

A personal visit to Canada for enquiry and investigation is recommended. The expense—once a man has reached England—is not a very great matter. But the man who visits the country first is wise. He will find that the range of selection is so great that he will have little difficulty in suiting his tastes and capacity. With that object in view a considerable number of people have visited the country during the sittings of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal. It must not be supposed, however, that none but capitalists need apply. There is room also for men who will work. There is an enormous demand for labour of almost every description. In the agricultural districts two hundred farmers had to compete for one hundred immigrants, the other day, while the opening out and development of one mineral district after another creates a demand for skilled artisans of every kind. Therefore, argues Mr. Just, the man with a trade in his fingers and a small amount of capital in his pocket need not hesitate to hunt his fortunes in Ontario. He need not rush into any undertaking, for if he is one of the right sort, he is certain to to find well-paid work for his hands to do while he is gauging the prospects of success for investment of his capital. And no time is like the present, be it remembered by those who nibble at the bait. The highest and earliest successes, we are warned, must attend those who are first on the spot to take advantage of the development of the country. The construction of the trans-continental railway will, it is expected, carry a great influx of people. That line is now under construction and already the project of another is under consideration. Now that the wave of development has set in, it is bound to flow high and, as we have said, the first to get there will have the greatest chances of excelling.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY. THE report of the David Sassoon Industrial Institution, which was issued yesterday, is a unique instance of the dilatory manner in which such official records are prepared. It deals with events which occurred in the year 1901-1902, and some of the matter contained in it is thus practically two years and a half old. The size of the volume affords no excuse for this unsatisfactory delay. The contents are neither extensive nor intricate. In his letter to Government dealing with the report the Director of Public Instruction complains of the delay, part of which is stated to be due to the tardy methods of the office of the Accountant General, to whom the accounts of the Institution are submitted for the purposes of the audit. However, this does not seem to explain the delay of a complete year before the submission of the accounts and we cordially agree with the Government resolution which states that the report for the year 1902-1903 should be submitted as soon as possible. The record of the year is stale and of little value from the point of view of news; but it shows that the institution continues to do valuable work. Accommodation is provided for 225 boys, and during the year this number was exceeded. The experience of the Yerraoda Reformatory coupled with this shows that there is need of more accommodation of this kind in the Presidency. Discipline in the school was good, and the inmates appear to be contented with their lot and ready to embrace the opportunity of reformation which it affords them. The necessity for punishment of a serious nature did not occur as often as one might have expected when one remembers the class of material which the officials are called upon to deal with. There were, moreover, fewer attempts at escape, a circumstance which suggests that the boys are becoming more amenable to the restrictions which are placed upon them for their own good. The most interesting feature of the report is that which deals with the inmates discharged. Of the 55 lads who left the institution during the twelve months with which the record deals 30 have settled down to respectable employment, and some of them are using the knowledge they gained within the walls of the reformatory to very good effect. Seven are as yet unemployed; twelve have been been lost sight if, and five are definitely known to have returned to criminal pursuits. These figures are very creditable to those who have charge of the institution; and show emphatically that it is doing useful work. But there is one rather striking anomaly to be noted in the list of the boys discharged. Very few follow the vocations for which their training within the reformatory has fitted them. Thus we find that a lad who has been taught reading, writing and mill work, earns five annas a day as a day labourer; another who has passed through the same course of tuition works as a barber; a third who has been taught the craft of a fitter, lives by keeping a cooking shop; and in another instance a boy who knows the trade of the carpenter assists his mother in washing. In few instances is there any reason to believe that the technical instruction gained at the reformatory is being utilized now that the boys have left its precincts. This is a matter which is surely worthy of attention. There is nothing which calls for mention so far as the financial administration of the institution is concerned.

RUSSIA AND CHINA. THE date of the evacuation of Niuchwang and of Russia's retirement from the Mukden Province of Manchuria has been so frequently fixed that most of the lookers on at Russia's game in the Far East will believe in the withdrawal when it is an accomplished fact. The latest messages on the subject tend to confirm this view. According to the Manchuria Convention Russia should have restored Niuchwang to China on April 8th last but proceeded to make excuses and tightened her hold on Manchuria instead. Japan's insistence has produced M. Lessar's Note in which the date of withdrawal from Mukden is now fixed at October 8th. Six months ago when the evacuation of Niuchwang should have taken place the Russian authorities explained that the Tao-tai was not ready to take over the city, a statement which though true, was misleading, as the Russians had sent him back to Mukden to await the result of negotiations which were then proceeding. Negotiations may still be proceeding when another month expires and the Tao-tai may still be unprepared to take over the administration of the city. For three years now Russia has controlled the entire revenues of the customs and house-tax which have been paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank. Dr. Morrison stated in April that these revenues had then amounted to more than £420,000, and put the very pertinent question whether Russia, upon retirement, would restore any portion of this sum or would she, as in the case of the Shang-hai-kwan-Ningchwan, exact a large additional sum for alleged expenses in administering the native city. Russia's continuance at Niuchwang is a very serious matter for British, American and Japanese traders. There is no Russian trade with the port, and the Peking correspondent of the "Times" has told us that it is the avowed intention of Russia to kill Niuchwang in order to assist the development of her port of Dalny. Even after the withdrawal from the Chinese port is completed Russia can still exercise an inimical influence on its commerce by the continuance of preferential tariffs on the Manchurian railway for the benefit Dalny. To-day's messages tells us that M. Lessar's Note confirms the assurance that Mukden and Tatung-kau will be opened. The latter is a port of no importance and offers, we are assured, no promise of much business to attract foreigners in the near future. It is at present noteworthy only because it represents another concession to the principle of the "open door."

THE HEALTH OF [illegible] Some very striking comparisons are to be drawn this week between the recorded mortality statistics and those of the corresponding periods of other years. The month of August, this year, has quite belied the reputation which it has previously earned as being an unhealthy month, and September has opened with conditions just as favourable. Last year when the month of September was entered upon there was quite an alarming increase upon the mortality previously recorded, and the consequence is that though last week's figures exhibited a remarkable decrease upon those of the corresponding period of last year, the totals for the seven days just ended wear an even more satisfactory aspect. As a matter of fact there was a slight increase as compared with the previous week—the total mortality being 558 as compared with 540, and the mortality rate 37·39 as compared with 36·18. This increase was, however, due to casual fluctuations which have no significance. Last year in the corresponding period there were 724 deaths. As compared with the seven days for which that total was recorded then the decrease is 166, and the decrease in the death rate 11·12. The striking decrease as compared with the mean total and rate for the past five years is, however, of more importance. This was 298 in the case of the average mortality and 17·36 in respect of the mille rate. The great improvement in the City's health is no doubt due chiefly to a return of normal climatic conditions. The plague figures exhibit no unusual tendencies. There were 80 deaths during the week, one more than last week, and the districts which suffered chiefly were Mandvi, Kamathipura and Bhuleshwar. In respect of febrile diseases the City's health remains very satisfactory. There were seven more deaths than were recorded during the previous seven days, but the total only amounted to 45, as compared with 78 last year, and an average mortality of 96. The mortality from diarrhœa is also comparatively low, and the figures relating to phthisis and general deseases of the respiratory organs bear comparison with the figures of other years very satisfactorily. The mortality on the whole is very evenly divided up amongst the communities. The Europeans lost only one of their number, and this is the only death recorded amongst the community for a fortnight past. The birth rate has considerably improved and this week is not only much higher than has been previously recorded this year, but considerably above the rate of last year and the mean of the past five years.

IT is understood that a Bill has been framed in the Home Department, the object of which is to give legal effect to certain reforms in the constitution of the Syndicates of Universities in India on the basis of the recommendations of the University Commission. The Bill will probably be introduced during the present Simla Session of the Imperial Legislative Council. The resolution on the general subject of University Education is not likely to be issued immediately.

WE learn, says "The Native State," that the Hon. the Resident in Mysore, who has left for Simla, will be away for a fortnight and will be back in Mysore for the Dussera festivities. It is believed that the visit is in connection with some administrative changes contemplated to be announced by his Highness the Maharajah at the opening of the Representative Assembly in Mysore during the coming Dussera.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 8th was 558, giving a death-rate of 37·39 per annum per thousand as against 48·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·75 the average over past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 80, plague; 6 small-pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 58, phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 114, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 42, still-born; 43, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 271; Hindu low caste, 59; Musalman, 129; Parsee, 22; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 381 as against 343 the corresponding period of last year, and 266 the average over the past five years.

OF the late Mr. Arthur Lloyd Clay, whose death we announced recently, the "Indian Planters Gazette" says:—He will be remembered in Chupra in 1886 as a not too popular Collector. He was, in spite of his unsociable manner, and dislike of all festivities, a good plucked one. Many years before he came to Sarun, while in Chota Nagpore we went single-handed on foot to tackle a tiger in a paddy-field; he failed to drop the brute with his first shot and got badly mauled. A couple of years afterwards when out camping, and hearing a tiger in the vicinity, he went out with two friends to track the game on foot, there being no elephants available. The tiger charged and bowled over one of the sportsmen. Mr. Clay stood his ground and fired clean in to the brute's body as he was mauling his friend, thus drawing the tiger's kind attentions to himself; he was promptly charged, hurled to the ground and badly bitten in the hand, but ere worse could happen the third sportsman shot 'Master Stripes' through the head. Few men in India have been twice in the jaws of a tiger and yet lived to die in their bed.

"BARDA-FAROSHI" is a Punjabi expression signifying trade in female slaves. The crime, it may be within the recollection of some, attained very serious proportions in the Punjab in 1897-98 and that the Local Government was impelled to take special steps for its suppression. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, took a personal interest in putting down the nefarious trade of women and the crime became extinct after a certain time. There were then stories of babies being wrested from the arms of mothers in order that the latter might fetch a higher price and of cruelties of that kind. Recently, we understand, there has been a marked recrudescence and that special efforts are now being made by the local Police to bring the offenders to book. The Police are said to have found numerous women from the Punjab in Sindh sold into slavery by the "Burd-farosher." The victims are entrapped, says the "Lahore Tribune," by the most heartless tricks and their spirit crushed by the most inhuman cruelty. Among the unfortunates traced to Sindh, there is said to be a handsome girl who had staked her all in an attempt to find her lover. He had disappeared suddenly and she besought fakirs to tell her by means of their supernatural knowledge, of the whereabouts of her fugitive swain. Hearing of her infatuation, a Barda-farosh sought her out, gained her confidence, spoke to her of an omniscient fakir in Sindh who could help her without fail, and offered to accompany her thither. The credulous woman took the bait, was taken to a wild spot in Sindh and there coerced into consenting to be sold like cattle. Between four and five hundred rupees is stated to be the highest price charged for the best female slave.

OUR GILDED CORPS.

SOLDIERS OR PAMPERED EXOTICS?

(By T. H. M. H.)

In the scheme for the organization of Mr. Brodrick's new model army the Yeomanry loomed large. "Mounted men preferred" had become the belated watchword of our penitent military authorities and this must be secured even at the cost of five shillings a day.

The only way to justify the adoption of proposals which imposed such an increased financial burden upon the nation was to produce a mounted force whose training and organization would be directed to secure the highest possible measure of serviceableness and efficiency. Unfortunately, it was not long after its inception that the reformed Yeomanry scheme betrayed unmistakable lines of divergence from one of the principles proclaimed as a corner-stone of the new efficiency by the promise of which Mr. Brodrick had sought to reconcile the country to his enlarged financial demands.

SARTORIAL EFFULGENCE.

Many of us had hoped that the exceptional increment of five shillings a day would, at least have facilitated the introduction of greater simplicity in uniform and more exterior display, with a consequently reduced expenditure under this important heading. Instead of this, however, writes T. H. M. H in the "Pall Mall Gazette," we have been dazzled by a renewed outburst of sartorial effulgence which left little hope either that professional efficiency was to be the primary object striven for or that the principles of strict economy were to form a leading characteristic of this branch of the new army at all events. The contrast between our hopes and their realization has been the more startling because, during the comparatively recent reform order at the close of the late war, it was the subject of constant argument and demonstration that extravagance and professional efficiency were wholly inconsistent and incompatible elements.

In the first flush of their new professions an attempt was made by our military authorities to institute a thoroughly practical regime, their initial efforts being directed against what, undoubtedly in the case of the Yeomanry, had always formed the most obvious source of extravagance—namely, sartorial display. It was here the reformers met with their first defeat. Whether or not their enthusiasm in the cause they professed may be open to the charge of lukewarmness is still an arguable matter. It is certain, at all events, that their first attempt at reform in the direction of reduced extravagance in dress and living encountered an uncompromising opposition which threatened to denude the commissioned ranks of the already established corps.

YEOMANRY AND THEIR UNIFORM.

The prospect of losing their fine feathers, which had undoubtedly come to be regarded as their principal raison d'etre by very many, meant the deprivation of all that was worth living as a yeoman for. Accordingly, with that sturdy spirit which Englishmen have ever been wont to display in defence of their rights they speedily convinced the War Office authorities that, if they were going to dictate to the yeomen of England as to what they should eat and what they should drink, and wherewithal they were to be clothed, very few officers of the old status would be left to lead the force. Mr. Brodrick talked with persuasive eloquence of the war-hallowed traditions of khaki and the superior claims of professional efficiency. But it was no good. The old-yeoman was not going to surrender his long-cherished emulation of Solomon in all his glory, for the sake of an ideal with such unpicturesque possibilities.

Thus it came about that, as the existing Yeomanry were permitted to retain their sartorial display the new khaki-clad regiments speedily grew emulous and dissatisfied. They complained of being eclipsed in the presence of such magnificence; thus at balls, garden parties, and those social functions which from time immemorial have been the indispensable accompaniment of a yeoman's military training they were outshone. Once more the War Office climbed down, their retreat had been a compromise, and the attempt to engraft the new order of unadorned efficiency upon the old system of social soldiering was consequently a failure.

The withdrawl of all restrictions was the signal for an outburst of radiant originality in the shape of uniforms which surpassed anything to be seen out side a horse in the regiments of the line. Young men in purple overcoats made their appearance in our streets to be mistaken for derelicts of a fancy ball, and full-dress kits of surpassing splendour were a strange and wondrous outcome of those "lessons of the war" which had taught us to look for such very opposite results.

Even in his undress kit the yeoman is still frequently saluted by his plainer comrade of the line, who cannot believe that a mere trooper was ever arrayed like one of these. Moreover, he returns the salute with much condescension; and in one corps with which I am acquainted the adjutant, a regular officer, on being consulted by his man, advised them to accept such recognitions, observing, "If they are such fools, take them."

We need not wonder, therefore, if these singular effects have propagated other features of equal extravagance. But the lengths which have been reached in some of these gilded corps are more worthy of opera bouffe than of any system which seeks to produce useful and practical soldiers for the defence of the empire.

LUXURIOUS CORPS.

It will scarcely be credited that in some of these luxurious corps the troopers' mess on a scale surpassing, in many instances which I could quote, that in vogue in regiments of the line. These Cyprian warriors are attended by hired civilian waiters, and the daily charge amounts to sums varying from three-and-sixpence to four and five shillings. Servants attend to their wants and grooms look after their horses. In fact, few yeomen attempt to groom their own horse, and the very pertinent question arises: How, in the name of wonder, are these young men to learn these principles of horsemastership whose overwhelming importance an arduous campaign has so recently and effectively demonstrated?

This, coupled with the fact that such duties as the preparation of food and cooking are in many cases relegated, as too menial, to the care of servants and contractor, precludes any possibility of the yeomen developing those valuable qualities of self-help and independence which our linesmen display in so eminent a degree; and the result will be to render this highly-paid and pampered auxiliaries a resourceless and helpless body at a time of stress and emergency in the face of the enemy.

It is hardly surprising that the discipline of such corps presents anomalies of an equally startling description, calculated to make them a laughing-stock in every other branch of the service. It is the practice of the permanent staff, who are regular soldiers, to address a trooper subordinate as "Sir." I have it from a newly enlisted yeoman that on asking his sergeant-major about some trifling matter he was astounded to hear the man whom he regarded as his superior officer, reply with deference, "I will see to it, sir." Again on the range he listens with surprise at first, to the same exalted individual giving the order, "Gentlemen, fall in" The same alarming degree of obsequiousness is displayed by inspecting generals, who have addressed regiments drawn up before them as "Gentlemen of the—Yeomanry" and colonels commanding are wont to issue their mandates in the form of requests in place of orders. It is impossible to imagine that discipline, under such ridiculous relations between subordinates and their superiors, can be more than a mere pretence which will be liable to produce the most ill effects in the presence of harder and more practical tests.

Undoubtedly the military authorities are very largely responsible for the extravagance and swagger which are threatening the efficiency of many regiments by permitting trainings to take place in the neighbourhood of social centres, such as popular seaside resorts, where there is every incentive to accentuate the picnic side of the outing. In such circumstances the heavy expenses of the men are of course largely augmented in the case of the commissioned ranks, and must seriously limit the supply of efficient leaders.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH ESCORT.

ARAB VILLAGE DESTROYED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

One hundred men of the Hampshires and one hundred of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, who were escorting a surveying party into the Aden Hinterland, were fired on from a village. A native surveyor was killed and a sepoy wounded.

Our troops then blew up the village and killed some of the Arabs there.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly at the Cape have been dissolved, thus involving a long delay but giving the Colony a new start.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE EVACUATION OF MUKDEN.

NEW DEMANDS BY RUSSIA

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking says that M. de Lessar's Note confirms the assurance that Mukden and Tatungkau will be opened and stipulates that China shall undertake to cede no part of Manchuria to another Power and no concession be granted to England unless also to Russia.

The correspondent adds that the more objectionable features of M. Plancon's demands in April, have been omitted. Russia hopes hereby to pacify the resentment of Japan.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says that Russia imposes other conditions as regards Manchuria, to which China strongly objects, including allowing Russian landing stage on the Sungari River and the right of guarding them with Russian troops.

Russia specifies that the time of evacuation of Kirin will be four months and of Heilungkiang a year after the evacuation of Mukden.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TO MEET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The British Association holds its meeting in 1905 in South Africa.

THE MALTA ELECTIONS.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

SUCCESS OF UNOFFICIAL CANDIDATES.

The first election for the Council at Malta, under the new Constitution, has taken place. Eight unofficial members have been returned unopposed, all being advocates of compulsory Italian.

They propose to protest against the abolition of the old Constitution and will then resign.

FOREIGNERS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

BOARD OF TRADE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular urging the employment, as little as possible, of foreigners unable to understand English on board ship.

THE KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

King Emmanuel is expected in England on the 16th November.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders for half a million of India Bills amount to £2,038,000 those a £96 7-7 receive 31 per cent., the average rate is £3-11-6.

THE SUB-JUDGE OF NANDURBAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPTEMBER 10.

A large influential and unprecedented public meeting of Mahomedans and others was held in the Bholanath Institute, under the presidency of Mr Saiyed Mahommed Bawamia Purjada to thank Government for appointing Mr Mahekubmia Kadri as acting sub-judge, Nandurbar.

ILLICIT DISTILLING AT DELHI.

ANOTHER EXCISE RAID.

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 9.

Yesterday the Delhi Excise authorities, made another successful raid in the native quarter, capturing three large distilleries of illicit liquor. In one chatti of considerable size several gallons of country spirit and some sixteen maunds of fermented liquor were seized, the chatti at the time being filled with men, engaged in various processes of distillation.

The natives at first showed fight, but, believing the ruse of the daroga, that he had a superior force concealed in reserve, they allowed themselves to be quietly handcuffed.

The cause of so much illicit distilling here is believed to be mainly due to settlers from Rajputana, where Excise laws do not exist, and who are more or less expert distillers. Some of these settlers at Delhi are reputed to be very wealthy, to carry on the joint business of illicit distillation and leather tanning.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The Presidency Assault-at-Arms is now approaching its final stages. Several events were completed this morning and great interest was manifested in the competitions. In the contest of Sword versus Bayonet Sergeant Major Maloney, 40th Field Battery, came out winner, and in the Sword versus Lance contest Corporal Walker, P. Battery, was first. The following are the results :—

Tent pegging with lance (for British Army) :—1st, Bombardier Purcell, P. Battery, Rs. 30 ; 2nd, Bombardier Arnold, E. Battery, Rs. 15 ; 3rd Sergeant Major Maloney, 40th Battery, Rs. 10.

Same event for natives :—1st, Duffedar Mansaram, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Rs. 20 ; 2nd, Duffedar Abdul Rahim Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10 ; 3rd, Duffedar Nuthasing, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 5.

Sword versus Sword (mounted) ;—1st, Brigade Sergeant Major Maloney, 40th Battary, Rs. 40 and silver medal presented by the Royal Millitary Tournament, London ; 2nd, Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Battery, Rs. 20 ; 3rd, Farrier Giles, 25th Battery, Rs. 10.

Same event for natives :—1st, Duffedar Mir Gazan Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 30; 2nd Duffedar Sher Mahomed Khan, Body Guard, Rs. 15 ; 3rd, Duffodar Nuthasing, 4th Lancers, H. C., Rs. 10.

Sword versus Lance (Mounted) :—1st, Corporal Warker, P. Battery, Rs. 40, and silver medal presented by London Royal Military Tournament ; 2nd, Sergeant Maseley, 10th Hussars, Rs. 20 ; 3rd Bombardier Purcell, P. Battery, Rs. 10.

Same event for Natives :—1st, Kote Duffedar Mahomed Issa Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Rs. 30; 2nd, Lance Duffedar Shankat Ali 1st Lancers, H. C, Rs. 15 ; 3rd, Duffear Nuthasing, 4th Lancers; H. C., Rs. 10.

Sword (Mounted) versus Bayonet :—1st, Brigade Sergeant Major Maloney, 40th Battery, Rs 40 ; 2nd, Bombardier Purcell, P. Battery, Rs 20 ; 3rd, Lancer Corporal King, Royal Scots. Rs. 10.

MILITARY SPORTS AT POONA.

FOONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

This afternoon at the Race Course the Tug-of-War Competition between the British and the native troops came of with the following results :—Tug-of-War (British):—The Connaught Rangers beat the 40th Field Battery. Time—2 mins. 24 2-4 secs. For the natives Catch-Weights the Hyderabad Contingent beat the 25th Bombay Rifles. Time—2 mins. 45 secs. The Sappers and Miners beat the 22nd Bombay Infantry. Time—8 mins. 5 2-5 secs. Light Weights—The 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent beat the 20th Bombay Infantry. Time—8 mins, 56 secs, The Mounted Infantry Completition took place in the morning near Gibbet Hill. The competition was conducted under service conditions. Four teams of Native Infantry competed, two each from the 21st Bombay Infantry and 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and a team from the Oxfordshire and the Buffs. The event was interesting throughout. The Oxfordshire won in the British competition and the 21st Bombay Infantry by natives, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry being the second.

RECOVERY OF CAPTAIN ROWLANDSON.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Captain Rowlandson, Commandant of the Mounted Infantry, who met with a polo accident, last month, has now recovered and has been discharged from the Sassoon Hospital.

APPEARANCE OF PLAGUE AT POONA.

Plague has made its appearance in the City of Poona. It attacked one girl, who died. A relative of the same girl also died. An imported case of plague has also occurred. A man who arrived from Bombay also died.

H. H. HOLKAR AT POONA.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Shivajee Rao Holkar, retired Ruler of Indore, arrived here this afternoon. His Highness was accompanied by his Private Secretary, three Mankaris and 45 followers. His will stay in Poona for a forthnight.

OFFICIATING ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, MADRAS.

A BURMAN APPOINTED.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 10.

Moung Lha Oung has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Crawley on leave. This is the first time that a Burman has occupied such an important position under the British Government. The appointment is regarded with much satisfaction in Burma.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON.

Sir D. Robertson arrives in Simla to-day.

THE ROVER'S FOOTBALL CLUB.

A CHARITY MATCH.

In view of the Rover's Football Tournament which commences to-day, opportunity was taken last evening to play a match for the benefit of charities in Pombay. The teams were selected from elevens connected with the Bombay Presidency engaged in the Tournament and others hailing from other parts of India. The match was witnessed by a large crowd of people, and a good deal of interest was taken in it. The All India Eleven quickly got away and scored but the Presidency team soon equalised and play was even for a short time. A good forward run put the All India to the point again but before half time their opponents equalised through a penalty goal. In the second half a closely contested game was witnessed and the one goal scored was due to a clever shot by the All India centre forward. The match thus ended in a win for the All India team by three goals to two.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

A slight reduction is reported in the plague mortality in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but the change is not sufficient to indicate any general improvement. The figures for the last week are :—Bombay Presidency, 4,753 deaths ; Madras, 117 ; Central India, 1,330 ; Berar, 350 ; Hyderabad State, 473 ; Mysore, 441 ; Central Provinces, 107 ; Bombay City, 88 ; Bengal, 36 ; United Provinces, 9 ; and Rajputana, 6.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament was drawn to day. The Welsh meet the Royal Irish next Monday, the winners playing the Gordons on Friday, the Black Watch play the New Club on Tuesday, the Queens play the Welsh Fusiliers on Wednesday. The winners in these two matches playing each other on Saturday. The Royal Artillery, Meerut, and the New Club B team meet on Thursday in the second round. Similarly, the Royal Artillery, Jutogh, meet the Simla Volunteers on Monday week. The semi-finals are to be played on the 22nd and 23rd instant.

PUBLC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Phillips, Executive Engineer, State Railways has been permitted to retire with effect from the 18th proximo.

Mr. E. Furniull, Executive Engineer, has been transferred from Allahabad-Fyzabad-Railway to the North-Western Railway.

SHOOTING AT POONA.

BUFFS vs. G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

An interesting shooting match took place on the Wanowrie rifle range this morning between the Buffs and a team from the 1st Battalion G. I. P. R. Volunteers. The match was at 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards. The team from G. I. P. was made up as follows:—Four from Bombay; three from Lanowlee, and one from Sholapur. Several officers were present to witness the match, amongst them being Captain Hickman, officiating Adjutant of the Buffs' Captain Forbes, Adjutant G. I. P. Volunteers ; Colonel MacNeil ; Major Bernard, and others. The Volunteers won easily by 73 points. The following were the scores :—

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Sergeant Jones	30	30	24
Lance Corporal Bodford.	33	32	21
Sergeant Otto	30	33	30
Lance Copl Lillywhite	31	27	27
Corporal Bease	26	33	29
Corporal Powell	27	28	18
Sergeant Foster	31	33	28
Colour Sergeant Fry	27	24	19
Grand Total			671

THE BUFFS.

	200 yds	500 yds.	600 yds.
Colour Sergeant Jones	30	27	16
Corporal Marshall	30	30	17
Private Foster	26	27	25
Private Rhodes	29	21	21
Corporal Hooton	29	26	29
Sergeant Towzer	30	26	27
Lance-Corporal Gilbert	27	25	25
Sergeant Barlan	27	24	18
Grand Total			598

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The hounds met at Kalas ford to-day. Slight drizzling and good dew made fine scenting, and two splendid runs were done. At first the Master drew by the river bank round Kalas. In one of the nullahs Jack had recently been about. The hounds started at great pace. Jack evidently meant to make for the Sisters, but the pace was cracker. Just before reaching the eighth mile-stone on Alandi road below Dighi finding the hounds close he sought refuge in a small pond where he was killed. It took the Master all his time to save his brush and the mask from the hounds. They finished him so quickly that the Master took a couple of hounds, which left the pack on the line of run. The first whip who had gone with them was soon seen about 1 1-2 mile away missing the couple recovered. The hounds were again at work. Jack was viewed by one of his Master's old Belgaum whips, named Dagru. Hounds clapped on his line and ran him at a good pace over the hilly country, the line leading up the hill and down the dale at top speed. The Jack evidently frightened to stay longer in the open went straight through the dense cultivation of the sugar garden till he reached the village of Chalisa where he was marked to the ground in bank where he was left. This was a real good day for the second whip Major Chesney, the last he will have with hounds this season, as he was to leave to night for Nowgong to rejoin his regiment.

GOLF AT POONA.

The following is the result of the Ladies Monthly Medal played at Yerrowda :—Mrs. Anderson with 78, 4 282, won the medal ; Mrs. Carter 95, 1, 94 ; Mrs. Hallett 109, 15,94 ; Mrs. Cadell 107, 10, 97 ; Mrs. Dobbs 115, 18, 97 ; Mrs. Bagshawe 128, 20, 108. There were no returns from the two other competitors.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Captain Parsons, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, is confirmed as Commandant, Aden Troop.

Lieutenant Garnon, 5th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Major A. J. H. Swiny, . E., has been appointed Assistant Director-General of Fortifications.

Lieutenant-Colonel E L. Maunsel, Army Medical Corps, will be struck off the Indian Establishment tour expired on the 20th proximo.

Major Ivilly Benbow Reynolds, V.D., is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, to the active list of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 1st August, vice Henry Davies, resigned.

Mr. Nevil Marryat, becomes Second-Lieutenant of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, from 1st July, vice Heinemann, promoted.

ARRIVALS : SEPTEMBER 10.—Harrison, Colonel, Bengal, R.F.A., on transfer from Jhansi.

Hudson, Captain, Punjab, 17th Lancers, on furlough, from Rewal Pindi.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 10.—Pomeroy, Captain, Bengal, 5th Dragoon Guards, on leave to England.

Holland, Lieutenantt, Bengal 1-39th Garheval Rifles, on leave, to England.

Gayorth, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bengal, R. E., to join to Chathaum.

Cummins, Captain, Punjab, 24th Punjab Infantry, on leave to England.

Koebel, Lieutenant, Punjab, the Queens, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the President, the Hon. Mr. Ibraim Rahimtoola was voted to the chair.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna asked for, and having obtained priority moved that the Corporation do vote an address of welcome to the Right Honourable the Baron Lamington on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of this Presidency.

(2.) That a Committee, composed of the following Councillors be appointed to draft the address :—The President, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Lt.-Col. G. M. Porter, R.E., Mr. Dinshaw Eduji Wacha, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. A. F. Unwalla, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar. (3) That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket to contain it.

Dr. Naik seconded the resolution, which was carried.

GOWALIA TANK FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the construction, at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station of quarters for the lascars of the Fire Brigade of the Malabar Hill Station and for the Chowkidar of the Gowalia Tank Station, and a cookroom and store-room for the Foreman of the Gowalia Tank Station, the cost estimated at Rs. 10,974, being met from Surplus Cash Balance. He said the lascars had been suffering from fever and as the cash of putting the present quarters in order and making them suitable, was estimated at Rs. 7000, the Commissioner in consultation with the Executive Engineer considered it advisable to construct new accommodation for the lascars.

Mr. Unvalla opposed the proposition. He did not consider it advisable to incur an expenditure of ten thousand rupees when the budget time was approaching. He said all such items of expenditure ought to be brought forward when the budget was under discussion.

The Commissioner said the budget was passed in April last and they had not passed through even half the year. He pointed out the necessity of providing new quarters for the lascars.

The proposition on being put to the vote, was carried.

PURCHASE OF THE TRAMWAYS.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas it was resolved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to a further advance of Rs. 10,000 from Surplus Cash Balance (to be adjusted hereafter with the Brush Electrical Engineering Co.) to meet the expenses in connection with the enquiry as to the amount of good-will, etc., payable to the Tramway Company. That the Commissioner be requested to be so good as to place before the Standing Committee details of the manner in which previous grants in connection with the purchase of the Tramway have been disbursed.

STREET IMPROVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner on the proposal to acquire property belonging to Bai Bhikaji Framji Mithalwala in Bholwada Lane, Fort, which falls within the improvement line of the Street. It was resolved that the property be acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,420.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, the Corporation resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, additional pumping plant at a cost of Rs. 15,840 be provided at the Malabar Hill Reservoir in order to supply filtered water to the highest portion of Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi districts.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

In accordance with a notice of motion Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved 'That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the editorial headed the "Plague in Bombay, published on page 419 of the "Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record" dated the 8th July 1903, and he be requested to report, after consultation with the Health Officer, how far the suggestions therein contained can be acted upon : (1) whether it is possible to diminish the virulence of future epidemics of plague in the dry season by providing a more efficient distribution of water for cleansing the nahanis and down-take pipes, and flushing the drains and gullies and byelanes of the infected areas with a more rapid flow of water and refuse and nightsoil (2) and to report generally to what extent improved conservancy measures can be adopted in the dry season to ensure conditions as near as possible to those obtainable in the rainy season, when the health of the City is in its normal condition. He said the question raised by the motion was a very important one, specially as they were all anxious to find out means to minimise the mortality from plague. Since the commencement of plague several measures had been tried one after another such as evacuation, inoculation, health camps, etc., to mitigate the virulence of the epidemic. All these measures proved successful to some extent. But the course taken by the epidemic in Bombay since its commencement showed that the mortality from it was very low during the monsoon. This, the speaker considered was due to the gullies and lanes being constantly flushed by nature during that season. Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition. He said it was the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham, whom the Corporation consulted some years ago, that the restriction on water had something to do with the origin of plague. The debate on the subject had not finished, when the Corporation adjourned.

THE HOTEL FIRE AT SIMLA.

A LADY RESIDENT'S PLIGHT.

ONE of the late residents of the Hotel Metropole, who was interviewed at another hotel, where he and his wife had taken refuge after the fire which broke out at the Metropole on Monday morning said : "I awakened, I cannot say exactly at what time but probably about 3 a.m, by a sound people moving about outside my room, lay still and listened, and presently detected a sound of someone trying to turn the knob of my room door from without. I got hold of the knob softly, and then with a sudden swing pulled the door wide open. A native who had evidently been leaning against the door dropped into my arms, and, falling upon him, I overpowered him and got him to the ground. The unfortunate man had just time to call out 'ag' fire when I recognised the voice of my own bearer, who had come through to save his master. There was no time then for apologies, and we at once busied ourselves in getting our valuables and effects out of the burning building into the neighbouring house. This we were able to accomplish without the loss of a single article, as our rooms were farthest away from the flames, but there were other residents who did not come off so well. One lady, at any rate, lost virtually everything. She had been informed at an early stage that there was a small fire in a distant part of the hotel, but that there was not the smallest occasion for alarm. Being of a quiet and courageous temperament, she took no great notice at the time of the intelligence, and was in the act of calmly getting her property together when smoke burst into the room and a voice appealed to her to save herself by instant flight. Thus pressed, the lady was obliged to escape in a dressing-gown and the whole of her effects were destroyed except a jewel case which she had the presence of mind to snatch up at the moment of beating her retreat. She is now alone in Simla with a dressing-gown and a jewel case but some kind friends have gone to her help. I think myself the residents ought to have received earlier and more urgent warning of their danger. The eventual scene, when all the residents were simultaneously crowding out of the burning building with their clothes, their trunk, their furniture, their ornaments and other personal effects choking up the narrow passages filled with smoke and getting into one another's way was one of indescribable excitement and confusion.

The police inquiry is still proceeding, but all that is ascertainable is apparently that the fire orginated in or near the lamp room in some unknown manner. A theory of incendiarism on the part of revengeful natives has been propounded and is under investigation but nothing has come of it so far. One small incident is worth recording, as showing how presence of mind may desert one under the sudden stress of excitement. At one point during the fire the Hotel Manager had to choose between saving his masters books and papers, and saving the drawing room piano. Ordinarily not a moment hesitation would have been required in such a case, but in this instance the Manager after hovering uncertainly between two alternatives, decided in favour of the piano. As it happened the drawing room was by that time hopelessly engulfed and the Manager in attempting to save the piano came very near losing his life, having to fly desperately before smoke and flames leaving the piano to its fate. It was then too late also to save the books and papers.

SUSPENSION OF AN AUSTRALIAN CORONER.

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS.

ALLEGED MUTILATION OF BODIES.

IN the House of Assembly at Adelaide on August 18th in reply to questions respecting the suspension of the city coroner, Dr. Ramsay Smith, the Premier said that Dr. Smith had applied for a board of inquiry, and the Government had arranged for the appointment of a board consisting of Commissioner Russell, Dr. Torr, and Mr. S. J. Jacobs, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Mr. Peake asked if the Government would lay on the table the correspondence up to the time of the appointment of the board. Mr. Jenkins thought it would be better to refer the whole matter to the board, unless the House specially directed the tabling of the correspondence.

Mr. Tucker gave notice that he would move tomorrow that copies of the charges against Dr. Ramsay Smith and all the reports and correspondence on the subject be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Price, the leader of the Labor Party, moved the adjournment of the House to bring under notice the charges against Dr. Smith. The whole country, he said, was in a ferment because of the charges that had been made. The Goveramnt should not hesitate to make the details public, but up to the present the House had been furnished with the most meagre information. It was time House asserted itself and demanded that the information desired should be given. Mr. Owen Smyth had made charges against Dr. Ramsay Smyth to the effect that coffins without complete bodies were being buried, and that mutilated bodies were being put into graves. Was it right the Government refused to let the House know whether the rumours were true or whether there was no truth in the published statement. People were talking about taking their sick relatives out of the Adelaide Hospital for fear that if they died their bodies might be mutilated. Graves in the West Terrace Cemetery had been opened and bodies had been found with no heads on them. Even the body of Tommy Walker, the aboriginal, was not in the grave where it was supposed to rest, but had been sent to some other land. It looked as if some member of the Government cherished vindictiveness against Dr. Ramsay Smith, or else the Government would have laid the correspondence before the House. They had heard that there were twenty doctors concerned, that the late superintendent of schools Mr. Hartley, was no longer in his grave, and that the bodies of other public men had been mutilated. These rumours were damaging to the doctor's character, and the facts ought to be stated. The Chief Justice and other judges ought to make the inquiry. Dr. Ramsay Smith's reputation was at stake, and the inquiry should only be made by a tribunal of the highest character.

Mr. Jenkins, the Premier, said that an unnecessarily excited speech had been delivered by Mr. Price. They should carefully consider the matter and not be led away by unfounded rumours circulated from lip to lip in the city and suburbs. The seriousness of the rumours in no wise justified the Government in departing from a just and proper course. As regarded the officer in question his (the Premier's) relations with him had been most pleasant.

Mr. Archibald : That does not apply to all your colleagues.

Mr. Jenkins said that as far as his colleagues were concerned he knew of no question whatever that would lead any of them to have any animus against Dr. Smith. If the House desired, and showed its desire by carrying a motion that the correspondence should be tabled to-morrow, he would have no objection in tabling the correspondence. He would decline to give any further information, because he had not the papers with him.

Mr. Archibald said that in the course of his duties as city coroner Dr. Ramsay Smith made some strong remarks with respect to the hospital and a few days afterwards they found that the doctor was suspended. He was suspended by the man who left the Kingston Government in connection with the appointment of Dr. Smith. One member of the Government had a prejudice against Dr. Smith.

Mr. Jenkins : You are wrong in your statement if you suggest that the Attorney-General left the Kingston Government because of anything in connection with Dr. Ramsay Smith.

Mr. Archibald said that the public and Parliament could draw their own conclusions. Statements had been made all through the town that Dr. Smith had been connected with something like the Jerry Cruncher business. Something in connection with resurrection—(laughter)—in season and out of season. This man had been followed with the misery of one.

After further discussion the motion was formally negatived.

"THE INDIAN NATIONAL CHURCH.

A NEW DISPENSATION.

THE 'Travancore Times" publishes a letter from its Madras correspondent giving particulars of a new ordination founded by Dr. Pulney Andy. According to the version of this correspondent, Dr. Pulney Andy sent round an invitation to several of his friends requesting them to meet on the 15th of August at 7 a.m. When they met the Doctor asked them to take their seats in an outhouse, evidently a stable, temporarily converted into a chapel. The meeting began with the singing of some hymns composed by the Doctor himself. Within a few minutes there appeared one, Mr. Manuel. The Doctor then stated the object of the gathering and pointed out that Mr. Manuel was the candidate-elect for Holy Orders according to the perfect form of the Apostolic teaching. Both the Doctor and the candidate then retired into the villa and again appeared before the audience in the dress of Hindu Ardiss, and both of them went with the whole assembly to the adjoining pool, where the Doctor had arranged to give baptism to the candidate. The master and the disciple gave themselves three gentle dips taking good care not to wet the whole head. Then out they came and passed through the narrow gate made by two long poles and having the figure of a dove pictured over it, and boldly declared themselves as having received both the baptism of water and of the Holy Spirit. Coming back to the Chapel so-called, the Doctor laid his hands on the candidate and pronounced a benediction and asked a few of his admirers also to do similarly. Thus was Mr. Manuel ordained as the first Minister in the Indian National Church which Dr. Pulney Andy has established.

THE FIRE ON THE S.S. HILARIUS.

THE steamer Hilarius, which is on fire, was removed again from her last mooring and beached off the Butcher's Island at 11 o'clock on Wednesday by the Harbour authorities. The fire is now under control and it is confined to the coal bunker, which is expected to be put out by to-day. Water is being continuously poured into the vessel. The Port Trust Tugs with fire appliances are alongside working day and night under the direction of Captain R. J. Deane, the Harbour Master. The vessel has been beached with a view to waterlog her, and she will be eventually pumped out in order to refloat her. To carry out these operations will take several days. The fire appliances of the B. I. S. N. Company were requisitioned and are working along side the vessel in combination with the Port Trust Salvage Establishment. The Captain, officers, and the crew have been hard at work since the fire has taken place.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. BOULTON.

WE regret to record the death, which occurred at the Byculla Club yesterday, from typhoid fever, of Mr. A. G. Boulton. The deceased gentleman was 38 years of age. He came to India ten or twelve years ago, and for some time has been a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gill and Company, Cotton Brokers. He was a skilful man of business and was a prominent figure in social and sporting circles. He was attacked with fever three weeks ago. Mr. Gill, the deceased gentleman's partner, is at present in England, having recently made a holiday trip through China and Japan. The funeral will take place this morning at Sewree cemetery.

AN unusual incident occurred during the course of the service at a Nonconformist place of worship at Hastings recently. The sermon was on Temperance and the preacher severely denounced our licensing system which permitted so many public-houses to be opened in districts where they were not wanted, especially in localities where they offered an irresistible temptation to the working classes and to very poor people. At the close of the sermon a letter was handed to the minister from an individual in the congregation. He at once opened it and found the word, 'Fool!' written on a sheet of paper. He held it up in front of the congregation and made the following remark ! "It sometimes happens that a letter is sent without a signature, but in this case the writer has sent his signature without the letter."

EUROPEAN NOTES.

ROME AND THE POPE.

STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

PARIS, AUGUST 21.

The Eternal City is undergoing a Venetian invasion not only of priests but also of laymen, the whole region considering that its duty requires it to support the Pope fittingly in the first days of his reign. As one goes along the Corso one positively hears more Venetian dialect than Roman, while at the Vatican the excitement rose almost to rioting, because there were not coronation tickets for all. Among the Venetians were the Mayor of Riese, the Pope's birthplace, and the village councillors, who would have passed unnoticed in the crowd had they not been accorded an audience by the Holy Father. As it was they lost their way and spent a miserable five minutes, too timid to speak to the gorgeous guards, and fearing they might keep his Holiness waiting. At last they were ushered into the presence of Pius X., whereupon they all fell on their knees, although it was only Beppo—as they were accustomed to call the Pope—who had gone to school with one of them. Pius X. allowed them to kiss his hand, but raised them before they could do so to his feet ; then motioning the embarassed men to seats, he spoke to them in Venetian dialect. The Mayor kept his head, and answered gravely, but one of the others in his eagerness to give some bit of village gossip broke out, "But Beppo." Then recollecting himself, helped by a dig in his ribs from the Mayor's elbow, he began again "Your Eminence." He was stopped by another dig, whereupon he exclaimed in desperation, "Your Holiness, I have forgotten what I was going to say." Pius X. broke into a laugh, and said, "Never mind, Carlino, we shall both in time get more used to the situation," and after this the conversation ran more smoothly. The visitors were radiant when they left convinced that Pius X. is the gretest Pope who ever lived.

A curious incident has happened in connection with the registration of the death of Leo XIII., which threatened to take large and disagreeable proportions, Some of the Clerical City Councillors, wishing to see the registry of the Pope's death, looked it up, and found, to their intense horror, that it was among the accidental deaths—deaths from suicide, those died in prison, and so on. "What!" they cried. "Do you wish to insult us and the whole Church ? Our Pope was neither a criminal nor a suicide, and we demand reparation." They went direct to the Mayor, Prince Colonna, threatening to pull down the very wall of the Capital, and to raise their voices to the farthermost ends of the world. It seems that the Mayor had given orders for the death of Leo XIII. to be registered, and the book to be put aside without any other entries, and when he found what book had been taken he was as much shocked as any of them. The sheet was ordered to be removed from the old register, but that was not so easy. The Crown counsel said it was not his province, and referred the matter to the courts, which at last gave consent. The precious sheet has now been bound in a large book, otherwise blank, and covered with plush, which will be reserved for the Popes dying under the regime of United Italy. Pius IX. was really the first, but his death was not notified to the authorities, and consequently was not registered.

Cardinals Rampolla, Mocenni, and Cretoni, the executors under the will of Leo XIII., were received by Pius X. to report upon the estate left by the late Pope to the Church. The seals placed on Leo XIII.'s private apartments at his death were broken yesterday, and an inventory of all that was found was made. In the safe in the Pope's chamber there was £120,000 in the gold of almost all countries. There were also a considerable number of precious stones, the gifts of Roman Catholics from all parts of the world. Cardinal Rampolla was surprised to find this treasure, as the Pope had almost always handed to him the offertories he received, so that he might, in turn pass them on to the Peter's Pence fund, of which the ex-Secretary of State was the administrative head. Cardinal Cretoni states that the amount of Peter's Pence available at the death of Leo XIII., was £1,600,000 so that the figure now stands at £1,720,000. This is almost £800,000 less than was left by Pius IX. The difference is accounted for partly by financial losses and thefts during the first years of the pontificate of the late Pope. During later years Leo XIII. had invested the funds in the Bank of Rome, which, though a Vatican bank, is directed by commercial men with modern ideas. Pius X. prospeses to continue this policy in dealing with the income from Peter's Pence. The interest on the capital invested amounts to £80,000, and £280,000 is given annually in Peter's Pence. This, however, the expenses of the Vatican amount each year to more than £480,000, Pius X. has to face a serious problem in the finances of the Vatican.

The ruthless methods adopted by the Russian authorities in putting down strikes is producing a revulsion of feeling among the troops employed in the work. The recent incident at Kieff, when an officer refused to give the order to his company to fire on the crowd, is an instance in point. This officer stepped before the line and harangued his men, declaring that they tarnished their military honour in firing on defenceless citizens, and shouted, "The soldier who shoots is a scoundrel !" This bold speech made a deep impression on the men, who had no heart for their work, and the result was that many either did not fire at all or fired over the heads of the crowd. The small number of killed in proportion to the numbers engaged in the street fighting is thus accounted for. This officer has been court-martialled and shot, the Czar signing the death-warrant with great promptitude. The affair has created much disquiet in the Russian War Office, where it is held to prove that the allegiance of the army is insecure. Detectives have been despatched to all garrison towns to ascertain to what extent the officers are infected with sedition. A strike of textile workers is imminent in Crimmitschau, one of the greatest textile centres of Europe. Eighty firms, employing 1,000 hands, are involved. The employers refused to concede the workers their demand for a ten-hours day combined with 10 per cent increase of wages.

The King's marked avoidance of the German Emperor is much commented on in diplomatic circles in Paris. It is understood that Marienbad was chosen for the King's cure, instead of Homburg, almost entirely because his Majesty preferred to be on Austrian rather than German territory. It is remarked as curious that after visiting the King of Portugal, the King of Italy, and the President of the French Republic, King Edward should neglect the Kaiser, to whom he has never paid his formal visit after accession. It is hinted that strained relations exist between England and Germany, and that this is the cause of the King's avoidance of the German Court. The fiasco in connection with the Bagdad Railway scheme is given as the primary reason for the friction. The British Government, as is known, had half promised support to the Bagdad Railway in the form of a guarantee but the opposition manifested in England compelled Lord Lansdowne to back down. This was resented by the Kaiser, and it appears that some expression to this feeling was given by the German Government. The withdrawal of the English financiers led to the withdrawal of the French financiers, and seriously hampered the great scheme which Germany is so desirous of carrying out with success. It is also certain that the marked advances made by King Edward to France and the rapprochement between England and the French Republic were viewed with displeasure in Berlin, where it was felt that any kind of Anglo-French friendship must necessarily be anti-German in character.

The well-known scientist, Dr. Fere, draws attention to the psycho-pathic and neuropathic dangers that may lie in a kiss. Dr. Fere observes that some children manifest a strong, even violent

objection to being kissed by certain people whom they otherwise love and revere. He mentions the case of a lady who loves and adores her mother, yet from childhood resented being kissed by her, and this feeling has only grown stronger with the years, the lady in question being now thirty-four years of age. There are other cases where a kiss forced upon resenting children has had terrible results terminating in lifelong illness or serious mental disturbance. In the light of these observations parents should cease compelling their children to kiss or to receive kisses when they show an earnest not merely whimsical objection. For instance a girl of twelve years who always objects to kisses, was one day suddenly taken up by a relative and kissed. The girl turned white as chalk, shrieked loudly, fell back in a swoon then was shaken by terrible convulsion, and again swooned for about half an hour. These attacks returned every fortnight. They have now disappeared but the girl is still subject to frequent swooning.

The German press refrains from close criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal plans, but some of the papers, with their usual superficial judgment of what is thought and done in England, already imagine that the star of the Colonial Secretary is on the wane. The Post, the special mouthpiece of Germany's great industrial magnates, warns its fellow countrymen against falling into such an optimistic error:—"Let us beware of such optimism. It is clear that far reaching plans such as he has formulated must be criticised, but it would be fatal to draw premature conclusions from this partial hostility. Chamberlain is to-day the most popular man in England, and we are the most unpopular nation." The proceedings of the annual Congress of British Chambers of Commerce, which is to meet at Montreal, will be followed with intense interest in Germany because it is rightly anticipated that Mr. Chamberlain's plan will be discussed there. The proposed resolution that the mother country shall give her Colonies preferential tariffs affects very closely the commercial relations of Great Britain and Germany, and politicians of all shades over in this country are very keen to know what decision will be arrived at. The appeal of the fourteen Labour members of Parliament to the working men of Canada, Australia and New Zealand is reproduced by the press, but without comments. Of course, the attitude of the German Government towards the new departure has very considerably altered since July. Whatever the object of the use of such phrase, it was, from our point of view, a mistake for the German Foreign Secretary to have employed words which would be obviously interpreted by British statesmen and by the British public as a direct menace. Mr. Chamberlain was not slow to utilize the error; but the authorities in the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin were much piqued by the stress he laid upon German "menaces" and on the policy it would be prudent for Great Britain to follow in consequence. Official circles, however, in Berlin showed no public sense of exasperation; nor did the press take up the cudgels, so that they were able to abandon an attitude which if persistently carried out, might have ultimately led to a Customs War. The one now is a perfectly correct one. Those in touch with the Berlin Government submit that the German Empire is not at all opposed in principle to Great Britain's desire to make special arrangements with her colonies but they wish to know, so soon as an understanding shall have been arrived at, what the exact relations between them will be, so that the situation as affecting Continental nations may not be equivocal.

Obviously, the uncertain state of our fiscal intentions precludes the possibility of negotiating in the near future for a commercial treaty and, consequently no negotiations are likely to be recommenced for some time. When we asked the German Government to formulate proposals, we received the reply that it was not possible to do so unless we could state what our line of fiscal policy was likely to be. "We do not know yet ourselves" was the answer at Whitehall. "Very well," returned the Wilhelmstrasse, "then matters must for the present stand as they are, for we can purpose nothing until we know what you are going to do. Now that the air has cleared, however, Berlin sees cause for taking umbrage. "If you intend to put forward a wholly new departure in regard to fiscal policy," they say on this side, "we shall require some time to consider what that departure involves, and how for we shall be affected by it." And we reply, "By all means. You can have plenty of time for considering and reflecting. Whatever changes we ultimately determine upon adopting will not be introduced to-day or to-morrow. We are not going to hurry ourselves, but to consider the position carefully in all its bearings." What they hope in Berlin is that the campaign over the new fiscal proposals will not be embittered for party purposes by special allusions to German's action, calculated to treat that action in an unfriendly spirit. The trade relations of the German Empire to Great Britain are of such vital importance to this country that, while it is submitted that harm done to these relations would affect one Empire as much as the other German statesmen have no desire to risk any step which could in any way be injurious to themselves. In view of the immense advantage hitherto enjoyed by German manufactures from England's adherence to the doctrines of Free Trade, it is in the interests of this Empire that England should not abandon that policy and that, if we do decide to treat our colonies preferentially, the change should be effected with the least possible injury to German manufactures. In so far as we may decide to take any steps to safeguard British interests, favouring of preferentialism for individual units of the Empire, we can only act on lines which have already been accepted in this and other countries as both justifiable and prudent. From the above it can easily be understood that there will be no bitter press campaign against Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal plan in Germany, but the discussions thereon throughout the British Empire will be followed with the utmost interest.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

UNDER the auspices of this society an able and instructive lecture on the Spirit of the Gathas was delivered by Mr. Jehangir C. Koyaji before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, occupied the chair. In introducing the lecturer, Mr. Koyaji, to the audience the chairman spoke very highly of his parts as a student. He said Mr. Koyaji had not only occupied himself in reading other books during his career as a student but had continued a reader and a student even after his graduation. Proceeding with his discourse the lecturer dwelt at some length on the age of the Gathas, illustrating his remarks with quotations from the eminent writers like Professor Max Muller, Professor Darmester and Dr. Mills. In the Gathas, he said, the Prophet Zoroaster had tried to solve the problem of salvation, and in doing that he sought righteousness and was finally chosen its eternal champion by Acha. Continuing, the lecturer explained, the triade of Ahura Mazda, the Supreme God, Spentamenush, the Holy Spirit, and Angremenush, the Evil Spirit. Further he gave an interesting account of the troubles and struggles, social, religious, and political, which Zoroaster had to encounter in spreading his faith and of the way in which his efforts were crowned with success by the final conversion of Turan, the most formidable enemy of Iran, to the Zoroastrian faith. The chairman during the course of an interesting speech remarked inspite of all difference of opinion on what the lecturer had said to them, he should say that all of them should sympathise with what was noble and true in the lecture. Looking to the materialistic tendencies among the people of the present age, it was highly gratifying to see that a body of educated young men like the members of the Gatha Society had combined in the pursuit of religious matters. Avesta and Pahelvi had been introduced of late in the University studies like Sanskrit, and the speaker expressed a fervent hope that some of the youngmen before him would in future do for Avesta and Pahelvi what Dr. Bhandarker and Mr. Tarang had done for Sanskrit. In conclusion he thanked the lecturer for his able and eloquent lecture. On the motion of Shamsh-ul-Ulma Jeevanji Jamshedji Modi thanks were voted to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I C S., Acting Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and Acting Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 22nd September.

Mr. E. Clements, I C S. acts as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and Political Agent, Second Grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H, Humphrey is appointed as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi during the absence of Mr. E. L. Rogers.

Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. Regnaud acted as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue from the 30th January to 21st June, both days inclusive.

Major J. B. Jameson, M B, I M S, becomes Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M D, I M S.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, C I E, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. Murray, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. C. Mules is appointed Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust vice Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S.

The following appointments are made during the period the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, I. C. S., holds the appointment of a temporary Member of Council:—

The Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerly, C.I.E, I.C.S., to be substantive pro tem. Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative and Separate Departments.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S, to be substantive pro tem. Secretary to Government with charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., becomes Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Financial and Separate Departments vice Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

Mr. F. McCormack, Second Inspector of Factories has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave,

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson, IMS., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, M.Inst.,C.E., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed privilege leave for three weeks from the 2nd instant.

Mr H V Kemball acts as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst, CE.

On being relieved of the special duty in connection with the revision of the Famine Relief Code, Mr P J Fitzgibbon, AMICE, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Belgaum District

The services of Mr H V R Kemball, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the General Department.

Mr R W Murphy, Engineer under covenant, is appointed until further orders to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District vice Mr Kemball.

Mr. J. R. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Company, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary, with effect from the 9th June 1903.

A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY AT DEORIA.

A GORAKPUR correspondent writes:—There was a week's intense excitement at Deoria, a small town on the B. N. W. Railway, 20 miles from Gorakhpur. Hindus and Mahomedans met there by the thousand in deadly combat, recruits having come on either side from Delhi and Amritsar on the north and Calcutta and Bhopal in the south. A strong police guard was sent from Gorakhpur, and Mr. Innes, the D. S. P., and Syed Habibulla, the Joint Magistrate, were ordered to be in attendance. But the combat did not so much take the physical prowess of the parties as their intellectual and spiritual powers. It was a trial of strength between the Arya Samaj and Mahomedans, each side striving to prove theirs was the only true and living faith. That the parties were peaceably inclined was evident from the fact that the distinguished position of President was offered in turn to the D. S. P. and the Joint Magistrate, but the one evidently thought theology was not his strong point, though he has the Police Manual at his fingers' ends, and the other rightly considered himself an interested person, so both politely declined the honour. Babu Narsingh Sahai one of the shining lights of the Gorakhpur Arya Samaj was then elected President of the meeting. The first day was spent in the discussion of preliminary points, but on the second day when he took the seat of honour he found a neatly folded letter on the table to his address. This letter was signed by four obstreperous lively Mahomedans and very politely asked the addressee to inform the meeting what were his special qualifications for occupying the chair! The Chairman, who is a leading pleader of Gorakhpur, was indignant and threatened to withdraw, but after a good deal of mutual explanation, protestations of friendship and apology a truce was patched up. The discussions continued for a week and were attended with great success to both parties—the Hindus sweating by their three millions of gods that they had proved that theirs was the true religion, whilst the Mahomedans swore by the beard of their Prophet that they had triumphantly established the fact that they alone were likely to enter Paradise with its numberless houris, and delights of sorts.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL MANAGERS.

THE five days' Conference of Managers of European Schools in the Punjab, summoned by the local Government to discuss the new Code, came to a close at Simla on Monday. The Government of India invited the opinions of all the local Governments on the subject, but the Punjab is the only province in which the School Managers have been called together to advise the local Government in framing an opinion for submission to the Imperial Government. The view taken by the Conference, which was presided over by Mr. Malborough Cross, was that the Code marks a new epoch in the education of Europeans in India, and will place the European Schools on a basis of efficiency and prosperity such as have hitherto appeared far beyond the hope of the most sanguine. Gratification was expressed at the extraordinary generosity of the Government, and while various amendations in matters of detail were recommended the Conference heartily approved the general principles of the Code. As previously explained the main point in the Code is that the Government grant to European Schools will in future be based, not upon the roll of scholars, but upon the roll of teachers. The Government will contribute fifty per cent of the total amount paid to teachers in the way of salaries, provided such teachers are properly qualified. The remaining half of the salaries will be made up from school fees. The Government will further contribute a certain percentage on the total amount paid in salaries to teachers towards defraying the general maintenance expenses of such schools.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being paid in the Press of the South to a big dacoity lately committed at Ernad in Malabar. The perpetrators were mostly Moplas, but as the case was traced up the police found reason to suspect that there were others behind them and two Rajas, members of the family of the Zamorin of Calicut, are now charged with abetment of the offence. As there are 26 accused in all, not to speak of others who are still "wanted," the case will be a big one. The Rajas have been released on bail pending their appearance in the Sessions Court.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

STRANGE STORIES OF "INFLUENCE."

THE Court-room of Mr. T. A. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was simply packed on Tuesday, says the "Englishman" almost to suffocation by a large crowd eager to hear every word that fell from the witnesses in the case of alleged abduction against Morgan and others.

Mr. Archibald Pugh represented the aggrieved mother Mrs. R C Smith while Mr. Manuel watched the proceedings on behalf of the young lady, Miss Geraldine Esmie Proby. Mr. Pugh held that the girl was carried away by force, that she was under an influence which clearly indicated she was not a free agent, and that whatever she might say now one should not lose sight of the fact that she was not a free agent. Mr. Pugh then proceeded to examine the mother Mrs. Caroline Smith.

She said: To her knowledge her daughter Esmie first met Morgan on the 13th ultimo. It was at the house of Mrs. Harding (Morgan's sister) at 13, Bentinck Street. There Mrs. Harding took Morgan to witness's house and introduced him to her. This was followed by Miss Burges (Mrs. Harding's daughter), writing to Esmie on the 24th to give her a music lesson, Morgan and his sister Mrs. Harding paid a second visit on the 27th, and asked Esmie to give another music lesson on the 28th. Esmie returned to the house in a gari, being accompanied by Morgan. The girl seemed strange in her manner, and refired to bed soon after dinner. When Morgan formally proposed for her hand she promised to give an answer in due time. The next morning she talked the matter over with her daughter when she admitted that Morgan had first broached the subject to her, and that she "accepted him" as "when he looked at me I felt that I must say yes." But after she and her husband had reasoned with the girl, she promised not to marry Morgan without her consent. Saying this, the girl became very hysterical; and continued to be very curious in her manner and appearance. This happened on the 28th ultimo, and it was not till the last instant that the girl began to rally and become herself again. On the 3rd, when they were about to retire, the accused rushed upstairs followed by Mrs. Blake, his sister, and going up to the girl passed his hand over her face saying, sit down, I command you to sit down. It was apparent he had control over her. She spoke to her daughter, and the latter replied, mother, dont be freightened. I will not go with him. Morgan replied I am not going away. I have come with a set purpose—that the girl will be mine tonight. Then addressing the young lady, he said, Miss Proby Esmie, come out. About this time Harding came in, and Morgan struck Mr. Smith, while Harding pinion her hands, and Mrs. Blake, who had also come in, went into the bedroom of her daughter Esmie, and brought her out in her arms. The mother shrieked and cried and tried to thwart them when Harding, she alleged, struck her a blow on the head and threw her down. Her husband picked her up, and she had just time enough to go to the gate to see her daughter driving away in a gari.

Mr. Smith and his daughter Miss Winifred, were next examined.

Miss Geraldine Proby Esmie in the course of her evidence said:—When Morgan came for an answer on the night of 3rd, her mother ordered him out of the house, while her step father came out armed with a revolver and afterwards brought out a lifepreserver and struck Morgan with it. She was of age, and she decided to marry Morgan: and of her own free will and accord even unknown to Morgan she left the house, as she was ill-treated by her mother owing to this marriage. But she had scarcely got out of the gate when she saw a gari in waiting, and she took a seat in it. Shortly after Morgan came to the gari and was surprised to see her there and reasoned with her, but she expressed her determination to go with him as he had offered to marry her. Morgan had no power over her, nor had he mesmerized her. She did not see Morgan strike her step-father; as for Harding, she did not see him at all. She was now living with Mrs. Harding (Morgan's sister). Arrangements were made for her marriage with Morgan on Thursday next. Her mother suggested to her to give up her rights to her property in favour of her brothers and sister after her marriage, to which she did not agree.

Two young lads were next examined, after which the Court promised to pass orders the next day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 1.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 9th November 1903 is granted to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budruddin Tyabji Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A S A Westropp ICS, Ag Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Govr. Kathwar and Ag Political Agent second grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 22nd Sept 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Clements I C S to act as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Gov Kathiawar and Political Agent Second Grade during the absence on leave of Mr A S A Westropp I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr C J W Mayne Principal Rajkumar College Rajkot has been permitted by H M's Secy of state for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr Dulsukl G Mehta third grade Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha is granted an extension of furlough for three months in continuation of the leave granted to him in this Dept Notification, publication No 4035 dated the 13th June.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Humphrey as Ag Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi during the absence of Mr E L Rogers.

Capt R O'Brien Assist Political Agent second grade has been permitted by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi Mamlatdar taluka Gadag in the district of Dharwar is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Sec 110), Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Sec 133, Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Sec 143), Power to make orders under Section 144, Power to hold inquests (Sec 174) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Sec 186) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Sec 190) a Power to take cognisance of offences upon police reports Sec 190 b Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint Sec 190 c.

Mr Vinayak Narayan Parchure Mamlatdar taluka Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 1 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Atsam Vinayak Dhonddeo Lonkar Acting Mahalkari patha Dhond in the district of Poona to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr Lakshman Krishnaji Naikar Second Class Subordinate Judge Dhoiks is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month from the date of relief.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ramchandra Raoji Sane B A L L B to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge Dhoiks during the absence on leave of Mr Lakshman Krishnaji Naikar or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M P Kharegbat I C S Judge and sessions Judge Dharwar to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Kanara in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr E H E Leggatt I C S or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gunvatral Gulatral Desai, M.A., is appointed probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and is posted to Nasik.

Mr. A. Regnaud acted as fourth class Assist Collector of Salt Revenue from the 30th January to 21st June 1903, both days inclusive.

The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major J B Jameson, M B, I M S to be Supdt of Mahabaleshwar vice Lieut-Col C F Willis, M D I M S.

Mr Shalom Bapuji Dattardar to the Collectorate of Khandesh is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr R A Lamb C I E C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H Murry, Depy Conservator of Forests Second Grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In modification of so much of Government Notification No 5987, dated 1st September 1903, as relates to Mr. Vernon the Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C V Vernon B A (Oxon) I C S on return from leave to be Assist Collector, Panch Mahals.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 8 of Bombay Act VI of 1886 The Karachi Port Trust Act, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules to be Chairman of Karachi Port Trust vice Mr R P Barrow I C S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Erratum—In Govt Notification No 2773 dated the 27th May 1903 regarding the appointment of Dr J W Van Millingen M B C M to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Byramji Jijibhai Medical School and Lunatic Asylum Ahmedabad between the words Lunatic Asylum Ahmedabad and during the absence privilege leave insert the words in addition to his own duties as Special Medical Officer for Plague.

The Honble the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the period the Honble Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie I C S holds the appointment of a temporary Member of Council:—The Honble Mr S W Edgerley C I E I C S to be substantive pro tem Chief Secy to Govt with charge of the Political Special Judicial Legislative and Separate Departments and Mr W T Morison I C S to be substantive pro tem Secy to Govt with charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G F Keatinge I C S to be Under Secy to Govt Revenue Financial and Separate Departments vice Mr P J Mead B A (Cantab) I C S.

Mr F McCormack Second Inspector of Factories has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieut-Col H W Stevenson I M S has been allowed by His Majesty's Secy of state for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

JEFFRIES DEFEATS CORBETT IN A HARD FIGHT.

THE leading sportsmen of California and scores of well-known men from the Eastern States travelled to San Francisco to witness the struggle on August 14 between Jack Jeffries, holder of the world's championship, and Jim Corbett, who challenged Jeffries with the intention of wresting that trophy from him. Both men had undergone a severe preparation and entered the ring in the pink of condition. Jeffries turned the scale at 15st. 8lb., whilst Corbett entered the ring only a trifle over 13st. The betting was all in favour of Jeffries, five to two being laid on him. Ten thousand pounds was invested on Jeffries at that rate from New York alone. Corbett's supporters believed that he was giving away so much weight that he would have a superiority in the ring, and further based their hopes on reports of weakness. On the other hand the supporters of the champion were convinced that Jeffries could take all the punishment that Corbett could administer, and deal punishment which Corbett would be unable to stand.

Both men were cheered as they entered the ring. Little time was lost in preliminaries, and the men on the call of time faced each other for the first round. The exchanges were rapid, Jeffries getting in one or two heavy blows and the round ended in his favour. The second round was again marked by heavy and rapid exchanges, Jeffries having the best of it. In the third round Corbett sparred warily, but Jeffries, though so much heavier, seemed equally active and got in by far the most effective work. In the fourth round the fighting was vicious, Jeffries in this round cutting his glove. The Champion wore no bandages inside his glove, whilst Corbett had soft pads.

In the fifth round the police made a second inspection of the gloves the stoppage lasting thirty seconds, Fitzsimmons and Ryan furnished Jeffries with another pair and the fight proceeded, the exchanges being again in Jeffries' favour.

The sixth and seventh rounds were almost a repetition of the preceding one.

In the eighth round Corbett seemed to wake up and did his best work. He rained blow after blow upon the Champion, and although these at no time appeared to do particular damage they were sufficient to arouse the wildest enthusiasm and cheering among Corbett's townsmen. Jeffries took his punishment without flinching. The ninth round again showed Corbett to considerable advantage, he frequently dealing heavy blows upon Jeffries and dodging the return. The crisis came in the tenth round, when after exchanging blows from the left on the face, Jeffries delivered a tremendous left hooked blow in the stomach. Corbett dropped as if shot. He remained on the ground nine seconds with Jeffries standing over him. Then he attempted to rise, but the Champion with a right-handed blow in the stomach and the left heavily on the jaw sent him down again. There was the wildest excitement in the ring, for it was realised that the fight was practically over.

Seven seconds were counted on the automatic machine, and then the second of Corbett, to save him needless punishment, threw up the match. Meantime Corbett sat in his chair. He was undoubtedly suffering intense pain. For some minutes he could not move. Then he got up and congratulated Jeffries the two shaking hands. In an interview afterwards Jeffries says he never fought a harder fight. He looked as fresh as when he first entered the ring. Corbett in an interview said: "I did my best. I lost to Jeffries because he was too big for me. He is the best man in the world. I have fought my last fight. I propose returning to the stage." The returns show that more than one thousand persons were present. The receipts amounted to 54,000 dollars, which has only twice been exceeded in the history of the American prize ring.

UNSUSPECTED MASTERS.

A VAN DYCK BOUGHT FOR A SOVEREIGN.

A ROMANTIC story attaches to two valuable pictures which have just been placed on view in the Teddington Science and Art School.

One of the pictures is a Van Dyck and the other a portrait of the Earl of Derby, painted by Winstanley in 1733.

When Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to present a large sum of money towards the building of a new free library at Teddington, it was decided to include an art gallery, and a small committee was appointed to purchase suitable pictures.

Purely by accident Mr. Ball and Mr. Percy Smith heard that a dilapidated picture, which had been bought by a Chiswick furniture dealer, was to be [illegible] attended the sale, bought the picture for £1, and found it to be a Van Dyck dealing with Tasso's poem "Rinaldo." It was carefully restored and placed in the art school.

Mr. Bell saw the other picture—Winstanley's portrait of the Earl of Derby—in a barber's shop in Colne-road, Twickenham, where it had reposed dirty and frameless for four years.

Ten shillings was offered for the picture and accepted, and now after being cleaned, it reveals the figure of the nobleman bewigged and in a pink velvet coat.

The nature of the Van Dyck bargain may be gauged from the fact that a small portrait by the same master recently fetched 130 guineas. His famous equestrian portrait of Charles I in the National Gallery cost £17,500 to acquire.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE JUNGLE.

A SCENE from the "endless war" of the jungle is graphically described in the "King and His Army and Navy":—Some weeks back, in Kulu, a few hill wood-cutters watched, from an over hanging rock covered with undergrowth, a duel to the death between a full-grown leopard and a bear, which must have been as strange a sight as any witnessed by Mowgli when out with the Seoni pack. For half an hour the leopard feinted round the bear, half springing at him and striking him, until, finding he could get no forarder by this means, he launched himself full at his adversary, and the two rolled over together. The result was instructive. Having got the leopard's head in Chancery, Bruin made the most of his advantage, and was soon able to walk away role mucn the worse. The woodman then cautiously examined the leopard, who was quite dead, his head badly mauled and crushed, and his neck bitten clean through. The moral to those who go bear-shooting is pretty obvious.

FROM WORKING MINER TO MILLIONAIRE.

A romance of mining, more like what one reads in fiction than the thing one generally hears of in real life, is reported from Chihuahua, Mexico, whence comes news of the sudden death of Pedro Alvarado at Parral. Alvarado who a few years ago was a working miner receiving thirty cents a day, leaves a fortune of seventy million dollars in addition to the Palmillo Mine, which he discovered, and the value of which is unknown except that it is one of the richest silver properties in the world. Alvarado recently offered to pay off the National Debt of Mexico but the Minister of Finances refused to accept his offer. He was noted for his generosity especially to the poor to whom he gave hundreds of thousands of dollars. He built costly cathedrals at Parral and at Chihuahua. His widow receives the whole estate, and one cannot help hoping that she may make a good use of it.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. The barometer is in slight excess or defect of normal to the south of Latitude 20° and in moderate defect to its north.

Winds are feebly cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Verawal, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Belgaum and Goa.

Temperature.—The greatest departures noticeable are:—Maximum from 5° to 4° in defect at Jacobabad, Ahmedabad, Bhavangar, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 79° at Madras and the minimum from 84° at Jacobabad to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the chief amounts being 2·51" at Madras and, between one and two inches at Deesa, Neemuch and Karwar.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient appears to be strengthening and more rain is likely along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY 8TH SEPTEMBER.

1st Day Wednesday 23rd September.

H H the 1st Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—
Distance 1 1 4 miles.
1st Entries 13—2nd Entries 2
Mr Richards ch a g Selpme aged
Mr H J Grisewood's b a h Wandering Jew 5 yr

2nd Day Saturday 26th September

The Poona Derby—Distance 1 1-2 miles
1st Entries 18—2nd Entry 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 13'3 3-4 aged

The Desler's Plate—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 18—2nd Entry nil
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 13'3 1-4

The International Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 17—2nd Entries 2
Mr W Bass's b aus m Stockbell 14 1
3rd day Monday 28th September

The Kirkee Chase—Distance about 2 miles over Pony Steeple chase course
1st Entries 10—2nd Entry 1
Colonel Eccles b aus g Pomfret 14 1

The September Stakes—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 18—2nd Entries 2
Kumara Rajah of Pittapore's ch aus g Jack O'Lantern aged by wire

The Aga Khan's Purse—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 14—2nd Entries 2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0 aged
Mr H J Grisewood's b a h Wandering Jew 5 years
Mr Richards ch a g Selpme aged

The Lilliputs—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 18—2nd Entries 2
Captain O Winters ch a h Winchester 15'1 3-4

4th Day Thursday 1st October 1903,

The Governor's Cup—Distance R C and distance
1st Entries 21—2nd Entry 1
23 Captain Benn's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2 aged
24 Mr Ali Bin Tabib's bgh h Moon 13 3 4-4 aged

The Stewards Purse—Distance 1 1-4 Miles
1st Entries 16—2nd Entry 1
18 Kumara Rajah of Pittapore's ch aus g Jack O'Lantern aged by wire

The Coronation Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
1st Entries 21—2nd Entries 3
25 Captain F C Stratton's ch e g Jolly Roger 14 1 1-4

5th Day Saturday 3rd October 1903

The October Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 20—2nd Entry 1
22 Kumara Rajah of Pittapore's ch aus g Jack O'Lantern aged by wire
1st Entries 15—2nd Entries 2
18 Mr Richard's ch a g Selpme aged
19 Mr H J Grisewood's b a h Wandering Jew 5 yrs

The Paddock Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 19—2nd Entry
12 Colonel Eccles b aus g Winged 13 3

6th Day Monday 5th October 1903

The Desert Handicap—Distance 1 Mile
1st Entries 20—2nd Entries 2
23 Captain Benn's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY
and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1215—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others—Thakordas and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

423,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.
732,01—Smethem B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.
322,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Habibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and Co.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooljt Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Radichal Aoline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ltd—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Harshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhashanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manekjee Contractor—Pestonjee H and K
494,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.]

236-01—Payne and Co—Morarjee Caryndom vs Haridas Purshotam—Wadia G and Co—Part heard.
530,02—Wadia G and Co—Allmahomed Rahimtoola vs Moolbai widow and others—Thakordas and Co—Mathuradas Vissanji and others—Thakordas and Co—Mathuradas Vissanji and others—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.
231,01—Craigie L and O—The Trimundas Mills vs Kalkushet Manekjee Heeramanek—Thakordas and Co.
487,00—Payne and Co—Rakhmabai vs Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia—Pestonjee R and K—For postponement.
157,02—Mansukhlal J and H—Gungaram Vurjdas vs Manikrishna Shrikrishna
499,02—B Raghavaya—for pauper Gangoobai alias Jayabai Bulvant Babaji Dandjee—Dikshit and Co.
493,02—Payne and Co—Sakinabeo widow and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanjee and others—Nanu and H
753,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed—Kanga and P.
733,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahimbai Hassum Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer—Nanu and H.
736,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahimbai Hassum vs Sir Munch rjee Merwanjee Showanggee—Nanu and H.
627,02—Mantri B and N—Somabai vs Dadabhoy Chintamon Gorey and others.
672,02—Payne and Co—Pragji Tulsidas and another vs Buttonjee Poonja—Wadia G and Co.

TRICKS OF MEMORY.

WOMAN FORGETS HER NAME AND ADDRESS.

A REMARKABLE case of apparent sudden loss of memory has been disclosed at Bow-street. A respectably-dressed, intelligent-looking woman of middle age was seen walking about Montague-street, and a constable, surmising from her manner that she was begging arrested her. To the gaoler at the police station she declared she had forgotten her name and address.

"What are you?" asked Mr. Fenwick, the magistrate, when she was placed in dock.

"I can't remember; my mind is a perfect blank," was the reply. "I have been trying to recollect for several days where I belong to, and I cannot recall anything. I am sorry to say."

"Surely you can remember something if you like to try. Tell me something about yourself. Where do you live?" inquired the magistrate.

The woman passed her hand over her forehead, and after a few moments said: "If I could only recall to mind my name and address, it would be

PURELY PERSONAL.

If Were His Majesty's August trip to the Continent to be confined to his incog. visit to Marienbad as Duke of Lancaster, he need have troubled himself with no more luggage than any other duke or gentleman of quality would require for a summer sojourn at a watering-place. As, however, he is to wind up his cure by a State visit to Vienna, he is precluded from travelling as light as he would no doubt like; and the little Hotel Weimar at Marienbad will be overflowing for the next week or two with cases containing the innumerable costumes with which the modern monarch has to burden himself when he drops in on his brother sovereigns.

I am not sure, says M. A. P., whether Edward VII. holds the same honorary rank in the Austrian army as he does in Germany and some other countries, and whether he will therefore in accordance with the prevailing fashion among kings (quite a modern one by the way) appear at Vienna in the guise of an Austrian general of cavalry or something of the kind. There always seems something rather comical about the idea of a hard-worked monarch getting into his sleeping-carriage or steamboat in a comfortable lounge suit and a travelling cap, and emerging next morning disguised as an admiral or general of forces with which he has no earthly connection. The German Emperor is perhaps the sovereign who most thoroughly enjoys these royal quick-changes, which recalls a funny incident said once to have been witnessed at a big railway station in Prussia:

An English Prince (I think it was the Duke of Connaught) was going to Germany on a visit to his Imperial nephew on some rather special occassion. At a junction some hours distant from Berlin he was informed that the Kaiser had come to meet him there. Alighting from the train, he walked across the platform to where William II. was to be seen leaning anxiously from the window of his saloon. I have made you an Admiral of the Prussian Navy, was the Emperor's greeting; come in here quickly. The English Prince went in accordingly, and appeared again a few minutes later in the complete rig-out of a Prussian admiral, which the Kaiser had seemingly brought with him from Berlin for his relative's use!

My notes on poor Phil May in M. A. P. are supplemented this week by one of my correspondents who lives in that strange little world of happy-go-lucky humanity where the death of the famous Caricaturist is chiefly felt. It will be some considerable time, he writes, before they cease talking in Bohemia of dear Phil May. There has been so much of striking originality in his kindnesses and his larks as well as in his drawings, that memory of the man himself, and of his uncommon temperament, will hang about the cigar-smoke of the clubs he frequented for many years to come. Phil May developed that bump of generosity of which you speak at a period of his career when he could ill afford to allow it any growth at all—at the very time, in fact, when in his middle teens he was receiving twleve shillings a week at the Spa Theatre, Scarborough, for playing a small part, designing costumes, and turning out coloured character sketches for the bills. He scattered his coppers among the deserving and the undeserving then, as later he scattered his gold.

Here is a story of Phil May which is only one of many that show how little the artist-actor bothered about his own worldly interests when brought face to face with the needs of others. Walking one day in the Melbourne Exhibition between Lord Loch (then Governor of Victoria) and Lord Carrington, Phil May, whose work in the Sydney "Bulletin" was beginning to make him famous, noticed standing in the crowd a bit of human wreckage that was familiar to him. It was a journalist, a confrere of his own—a man who had once done well at his profession, but had now become degraded and pauperised by drink. The poor wretch turned a bleared, appealing eye upon his honoured and distinguished friend—and that look was too much for Phil May. Making his excuse to his noble companions, the artist hurried through the crowd to the forlorn figure that had, as ever, aroused his quick sympathy, and with a God bless you, old chap, put two sovereigns into a dirty, useless palsied hand. That was just poor Phil's way all along. He always left those who could be of use to him for those he could be of use to. His motto was "Take care of the unfortunate and the fortunate will take care of themselves."

And this instance of his loyalty to an old pal was the beginning of a little daylight tragedy which Phil May never forgot, and spoke of ever with great sorrow—for, like all really great humorists, he saw the pathetic side of things far more clearly than many who have no sense of fun at all. Not many minutes after his desertion of two great lords of the land for one stricken journalist, Phil May, leaving the exhibition, saw the wreck, with his eyes lit up with more hope and more drink, staggering and stumbling across the wide street with a few little parcels in his arms—necessaries, no doubt, to astouish an empty cupboard and an empty stomach with. But these receptacles were doomed, by a fate which Phil May always thought so tragic, not to receive the surprise in store for them. The miserable man—less miserable then, with visions of a better future which only such frail ones have when they get a little bit of luck—fell with his treasured parcels into the road, and was cut to pieces by a tramcar.

Before Phil May went to the house in Melina Place, St. John's Wood—fromerly the residence and studio of another artist, Mr. Joseph Parker, and one of the few pretty villas left standing by the requirements or acquirements of the Central Railway—he lived in Holland Road, Kensington. To this place one day went a weekly illustrated interviewer who was noted, and is now, for the immaculate smartness of his attire and for his rigid observance of the formalities of etiquette and good behaviour. Phil, at the time, was engaged upon a series of drawings of coster life, and with his usual conscientious aim at realistic effect he had hired in the way of models that morning a costermonger, his moke, his barrow, and his load of turnips. These were standing in the garden, and Phil May, from an open window on the garden level, was sketching them. Aware of the immaculate journalist's regard for etiquette, Phil May came from the house as the other entered the garden and at once introduced him with becoming ceremony to his friend the coster.

In a moment of devilment Phil proposed to his interviewer that he should drive him round the garden in the donkey barrow. It will be something to say that you have ridden on a load of turnips in a donkey cart, said the artist. The interviewer was not, struck with the proposed experience as one to be particularly proud of but he was anxious to fall in with the humour of his subject, for the sake of copy, and as the garden was fairly well protected from the public gaze, he climbed to the summit of the turnip load and looked as happy as he was able. It was a fast little moke; one which the Punch artist knew well having often ridden behind it at night from his excursions into Costerland in search of character. Phil, in his shirt-sleeves, and puffing that great cigar which to all who knew him was part of his face, drove twice round the garden at a smart pace; then, the temptation proving too strong for him through a side gate and up Holland Road!

In vain the horrified interviewer begged him to stop. But the joke was too good to be spoiled at the very beginning, and Phil May, as he whipped up the donkey into a canter, only smiled and puffed and said, It's all right, old chap! Bumping and rattling fiendishly, the barrow bounded into the High Street, and went merrily along towards the Marble Arch. The elegantly dressed gentleman seated behind on the stack of turnips implored, raved, and wheedled in turn, but Phil, still puffing, and still smiling, and still saying It's all right, old chap, dove on. At length, when the Marble Arch was in sight, and the ill-bred laugh of clerks on omnibuses had grown tired, the wicked coachman turned the now floundering moke homewards. On reaching the house in Holland Road, explanations were found to be necessary; but in ten minutes Phil's soft answers and genial assurances had won the day, and the interviewer having interviewed, went away in the best of humour.

As the result of experiments in liquid hydrogen to ascertain the heat given off by radium, the "Times" states the curious discovery has been made that a freshly prepared salt of radium has a comparatively feeble power of giving off heat at all temperatures, but that its power steadily increases with age until about a month from its preparation, when it reaches the maximum activity, which it afterwards maintains apparently indefinitely. A solution of a radium salt behaves in exactly the same way. Its power of heat emission is at first relatively low, but goes on increasing for about a month, when it becomes equal to that of the solid salt, and so remains. These remarkable results throw no light upon the process by which radium maintains its constant emission of heat and radio-activity, but they will have to be accounted for by any theory that may be constructed.

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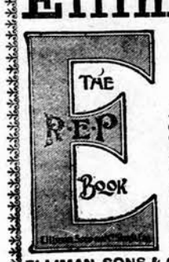

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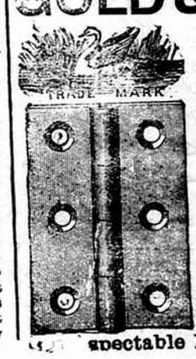

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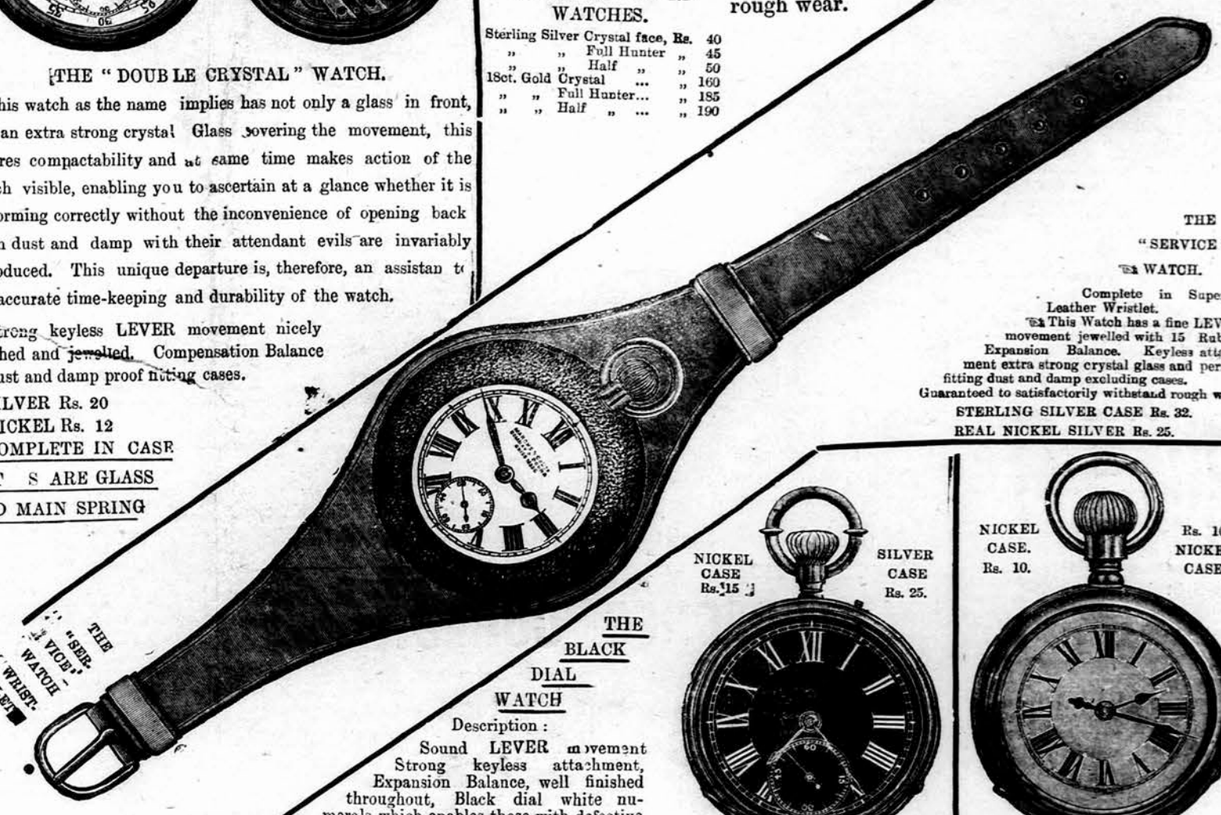

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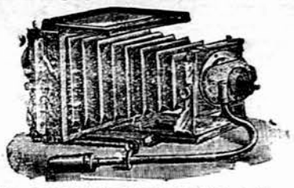

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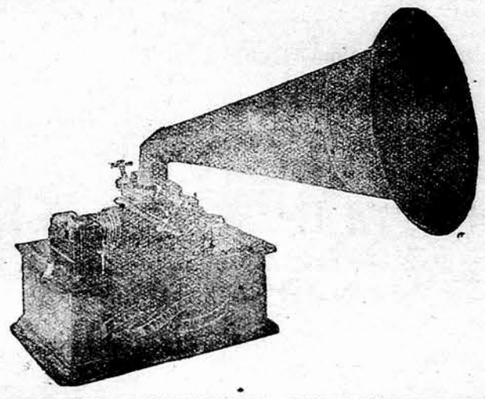

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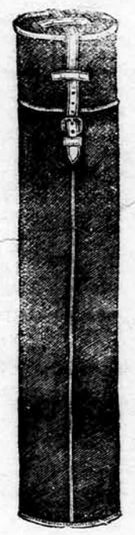

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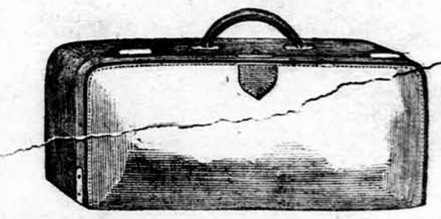

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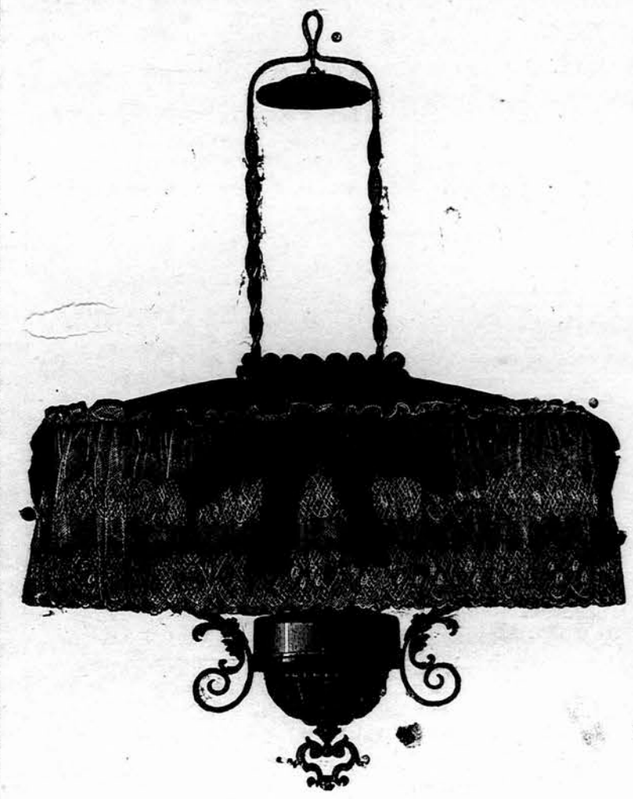

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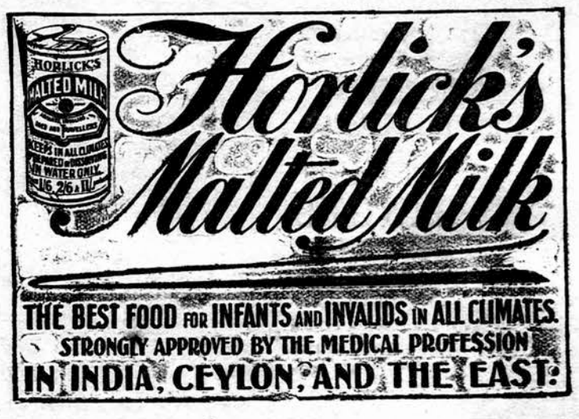
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